

GERMAN EXCUSE IS CHALLENGED BY BELGIANS

Minister Issues Statement Placing on Teutons the Blame for Situation Which Made Deportations Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Minister Havelinckx of Belgium has issued a statement denouncing as untrue the German Government's contention that deportation of Belgians for forced labor is a social necessity on account of unemployment due to the Allied blockade. The statement says:

"The complete text of the statement, a copy of which will be sent to the State Department for its guidance and information, is as follows: 'In a communication recently published in the newspapers in the United States, the German Government declares that the deportation of Belgians is a social necessity on account of the great number of unemployed Belgians and that this situation has been caused by the British blockade. The statement says: 'The complete text of the statement, a copy of which will be sent to the State Department for its guidance and information, is as follows: 'In a communication recently published in the newspapers in the United States, the German Government declares that the deportation of Belgians is a social necessity on account of the great number of unemployed Belgians and that this situation has been caused by the British blockade. The statement says:

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

After comparative inaction over a long period, the Russians have taken the offensive on the Bukovina-Rumanian front, where they have, according to Petrograd, penetrated the Austro-German line on both sides of the road between the towns of Jacobeni and Kimpulung, over a front of nearly two miles. Petrograd reports the making of numerous prisoners and capturing a considerable amount of war material. Berlin admits retreat in the region of the Golden Bistritza River, and declares that the movement was necessitated by the superiority of the Russian forces.

On the western front, the French are acting on the offensive in the region of Verdun, and have, according to Paris, captured elements of trenches from the Germans between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench north of Verdun. The British have carried out further successful raids near Lens; in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast, north of Arras, and northeast of Festubert, northeast of Bethune.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday at (Continued on page six, column three)

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ESTIMATED COST OF ANOTHER YEAR'S WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Hayes Fisher, parliamentary secretary to the Local Government Board, estimated in a speech on Saturday that another year's war would cost £2,190,000,000 and that for a war loan to be a success it should total £3,000,000,000. This would be the last chance of lending to the Government at 5 per cent and he hinted at a possible forced levy without interest if the war loan failed.

CHAMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE IN BRIAND CABINET

Secret Discussion of French Policy in Near East—Severe Criticism of Admiral du Fournet During the Debate

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence on Saturday in the Briand Government, after a secret discussion of its policy in the Near East. When the general session was resumed M. Briand said the Government would only accept a resolution in the name of M. Lemoir which denounced the outrage of Dec. 1, declared France might be justly proud in the face of the world in contrasting her generous attitude towards Greece, diverted from her duties with the hateful attitude of Germany towards a Belgium loyal to her duties; maintained that France had gone to the extreme limits of patience in the effort to abide by her traditions and not to make a small people suffer for its ruler's faults, relied upon the Government to exact reparation to the utmost, to continue to take all necessary measures for security of the army which went to Salonika, to adhere to engagements signed by Greece towards heroic Serbia.

M. Badoulet, United Socialist, expressed gratitude that the Government had not furnished the honor of France by crushing a small nation, but proposed to put a resolution indicating the line the Government should follow. M. Briand refused, the Chamber supporting him, to accept this resolution which did not clearly imply confidence in the Government.

The first portion of M. Lemoir's resolution was carried by acclamation and the second portion by 313 votes to 135. There were severe criticisms of Admiral du Fournet in the course of the debate, one speaker referring to the chief who lost his coolness at the moment when no soldier had a right to lose it.

Flag Salute Postponed

Greece Continues to Transfer Troops to Peloponnese

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—A formal saluting of the Allied flags was postponed until Monday, owing to the inability of a Russian detachment to reach Athens in time. The transfer of troops to Peloponnese meantime continues but no commission will have to inquire into discrepancies between various calculations as to the number of rifles in the country. Some estimates of rifles to be accounted for put the figure very high and checking will be difficult as a large part of these arms are in private hands.

A decree empowering the Government to dissolve Reservists Leagues and other associations was issued on Friday and a commission to determine compensation to arrested Venizelists will begin work immediately.

RUMANIAN GENERALS RETIRED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania (Monday)—The Official Gazette announces that 14 generals of division and of brigade have been retired, junior officers succeeding them.

IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS GIVEN GREAT WELCOME

Nationalists and Unionists at Armagh Join in Reception to Visitors—Response of Irish Race to the Colors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Irish-Canadian Rangers, who left here on Sunday morning, according to program, in two special trains, had a most cordial reception at Armagh, where Nationalists and Unionists sank their differences and joined together to attain the single object of upholding the credit of Irish hospitality and making the welcome to the Rangers a complete success. The reception committee included both Nationalists and Unionists, and each member wore both the green National ribbon and the orange Unionist ribbon.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a leading Nationalist justice of the peace said the result of the visit, in his opinion, would be to show Irishmen, both Unionist and Nationalist, how Irishmen, when they left these shores and went to another country, found their interests and aims identical, so that they could go over to Ireland and proceed to France to fight for the Empire, Roman Catholic and Protestant shoulder to shoulder.

A subsidiary but important object of the visit was also to give these soldiers an opportunity of visiting their native land or the land of their forefathers. Some time before Belfast was reached there were signs of welcome awaiting the Rangers who were met on the platform by the Lord Mayor, the high sheriff and a reception committee.

The route to Victoria Park, one and a half miles, was thronged with large crowds. Every inch of the way the cheering was a true index of the warmth of the Belfast reception. A cable message was sent to the Hon. C. J. Doherty, Ottawa, Can., by Dublin citizens at the Mansion House luncheon, conveying most cordial greetings and assuring him that the splendid officers and men had the best wishes of those present for their success and believed they would worthily uphold the best traditions of Canada and Ireland.

Departure From Dublin

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—The Irish Canadian Rangers concluded their visit to Dublin on Saturday evening. Their marches through the main streets in the morning and evening were marked by hearty cheering from crowds along the route. The officers lunched with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, the Lord Lieutenant and other Irish Government members and every representative body of Dublin citizens being also present.

The luncheon was marked by an eloquent speech by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir James Campbell, and a letter was read from Mr. Redmond, expressing his disappointment at not being able to participate in the welcome. Mr. Redmond further remarked that he and many of his colleagues on scores of public platforms had declared Ireland's highest interests would be served by a speedy victory and he had always pointed out where Ireland's interests, honor and duty lay.

The response of the Irish race was one of the most astonishing facts in history, far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations. It was represented by over 500,000 men who had voluntarily joined the colors. Mr. Redmond concluded by expressing the conviction that the Irish Canadians would do honor to Canada and to Ireland.

A cordial message from Sir Edward Carson was also read while Sir James Campbell declared a fitting place would be found for Ireland in the inevitable reconstruction of the British Empire which would follow the war.

The Rangers proceeded to Armagh yesterday where they had an enthusiastic welcome and attended services at the Roman Catholic and Irish Church Cathedrals, where they were addressed by a Roman Catholic Archbishop and a Protestant Archbishop, respectively. The officers were entertained afterwards by Cardinal Logue and the Primate of all Ireland, Dr. Crozier, while an official municipal welcome was also given.

TURKISH PAPER AND PROPOSED EXPULSION

BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Sayville)—The Constantinople newspaper, Ikdam, commenting on the Entente demand for the expulsion of Turkey from Europe, asks, says an Overseas News Agency item, if the expulsion was considered necessary, "before Turkey had been compelled to begin war."

If so, continues the newspaper, "why did the British Government on the eve of war once more guarantee, as it had so many times before, our territorial integrity? If not, why did not Great Britain demand our expulsion before the war?"

PEACE LEAGUE PROGRAM READ TO THE SENATE

Senator Smith of Michigan Challenges the World Code Proposed by the League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's course in taking the initiative in steps looking toward the eventual establishment of lasting peace among all nations of the world has been endorsed by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, according to a resolution presented in the Senate today by Senator Tillman. The resolution was recently passed by both branches of the South Carolina Legislature.

Presentation of this resolution followed the reading of the program of the League to Enforce Peace at the request of Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, who explained that the league's peace proposals have lately been brought into prominence by the note of President Wilson to the European belligerents and by other recent events.

Senator Hitchcock asked Senator Brandegee if he understood that the President's recent address endorsed the program of the League to Enforce Peace, and was answered negatively. Senator Smith of Michigan challenged the code proposed by the league. He declared that no steps should be taken to commit the United States to a submission of all its controversies to a world court, holding that questions of vital interest to the nation, as well as those affecting the national honor, are beyond the possibility for such settlement. He held that any attempt of another nation to purchase the Danish West Indies at (Continued on page six, column one)

ANTIQUOR BILL HEARINGS GIVEN IN LEGISLATURE

Measure to Extend to Private Schools Law Placing Saloons More Than 400 Feet Away Is First to Have a Hearing

First among the antiquor bills before the Massachusetts Legislature to be the subject of a public hearing is Representative Cornelius Boothman's bill to extend the law prohibiting saloons and cafes within 400 feet of a public school so that the same prohibition will apply regarding private schools. This hearing today began a series of public discussions on antiquor measures which will be given at the State House at intervals during the next six weeks.

Representative Boothman told the committee that the purpose of the measure was to eliminate the possibility of pupils of private schools congregating in front of liquor establishments between school hours and before and after school, in this way eliminating in a degree the evil influence of the liquor traffic upon children. He did not see why the law should not be made to apply to private schools as well as public.

When asked by one of the committee why he did not include private schools of less than 100 enrollment in his bill, Representative Boothman replied that this was done to remove any possibility of a school of less attendance being opened with the apparently sole object of causing the saloon to vacate. He did not believe that a school of 100 or more would be established for spite work.

In Adams, he said, there is a Polish private school with an attendance of some 500 pupils, and within 400 feet of it there is a liquor establishment to which considerable opposition has been manifested against granting it a license, but nothing could be done because there is no law preventing one being granted under these conditions.

To a question by one of the committee as to whether this would be special legislation for that particular school, he told the committee that it was not special legislation, for it applied throughout the State as well as in this one instance, and that it was to prevent it in the future as well as the present.

He urged the committee to take into consideration, before it reports the measure, the underlying object of the bill, namely to remove the evil influence such an establishment might have upon children gathering in front of liquor establishments during recess time and before and after school.

John B. Tracey, city solicitor for the city of Taunton, opposed the bill, claiming "it is an entering wedge of the prohibitionists in the town of Adams." He asserted that there are enough laws on the statute books to protect children from the so-called evils of the liquor traffic. James C. Sanborn opposed the measure for practically the same reasons as did Mr. Tracey.

While today's hearing on the Boothman bill was held before the Committee on Legal Affairs, many of the other antiquor measures will come before the committees on Mercantile Affairs, Joint Judiciary and Social Welfare.

Not a little comment is heard among antiquor members of the Legislature (Continued on page six, column five)

BRITAIN TAKES ACTION AGAINST SINKING OF SHIPS

While No Official Statement Has Been Issued in London, Copenhagen Announces Laying of New Mine Fields

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—No official statement is issued here regarding the new British measures in the North Sea, but Copenhagen messages say they include new minefields, one being off the west coast of Jutland. The new minefield will alter the route from Denmark to Holland and the new measures are expected to cause some loss to the Danish fishing industry. The trawlers using Esbjerg harbor will have to follow the coast of Jutland to the point of Hingkobing on both outward and inward voyages and some of the best fishing fields will possibly be inaccessible.

The reason for the new measures is again found in the list of vessels reported sunk today which include three Norwegian steamers, the Myrdal, 2631 tons; Sunniva, 589 tons, and Drex 923 tons. The Danish vessel O. E. Suhr, 1482 tons, and the British vessel Tabasco, 2987 tons, are also reported sunk, but the British steamer Matina, reported sunk, has now arrived safely and the Norwegian steamer Jotunfjell, also reported sunk, has been towed into harbor.

Meantime, it is not clear whether the auxiliary cruiser Laurentic was sunk by a mine or a submarine. The Laurentic, which was a White Star liner on the Canadian route, was a triple screw vessel of 14,882 tons, built in 1908 and fitted with submarine signaling and wireless telegraphy apparatus.

She was the first vessel of the White Star service from Liverpool to Canada, inaugurated in 1909, and was among the largest vessels engaged in this trade. Her length was 550 feet, beam 65 feet, depth 41 feet and speed 18 knots. The commander of the Laurentic, Capt. Reginald A. Norton, who is reported saved, was in command of H. M. S. Hogue when the latter was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea in September, 1914.

Sinking of Laurentic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic, of 14,892 tons gross, has been sunk by a submarine or as a result of striking a mine, according to an official statement issued last night by the British Admiralty. Twelve officers and 109 men were saved. The Admiralty statement adds that the vessel went down off the Irish coast, last Thursday.

BRITISH RETAKE LOST TRENCHES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Regarding the operations in the Tigris region, an official statement issued last night by the British Press Bureau says:

During Thursday night the enemy forces renewed attempts to recapture lost ground but were repulsed with severe losses. Early Friday we resumed the offensive. Under cover of an intense bombardment we assaulted and recaptured the trenches which the Turks had occupied by Thursday's counterattack.

On Friday afternoon the enemy troops launched two violent counterattacks. Both were completely broken by our artillery and machine gun fire with the severest losses.

In the trenches captured by one of our brigades, which suffered only 200 casualties, we found 400 Turkish soldiers. We are now consolidating our gains.

An Aerial Battle

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday)—An official statement issued yesterday by the Turkish war department tells of an aerial battle near Kut-el-Amara. It says:

In the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara (Iraq front) Non-Commissioned Officer Jopp, after a strenuous aerial engagement, on Jan. 24 succeeded in shooting down a hostile machine. Another enemy aeroplane was forced to land and a third machine, which escaped, is believed to have been hit.

BRITISH PEOPLE TO GO ON RATIONS SOON

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LEICESTER, England (Monday)—W. C. Anderson, M. P., member of the committee on food prices, in a speech yesterday, said he thought it was no secret that the British people would be put under a ration system.

New Food Measure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The municipality announces that all bones, whether raw or cooked, will be purchased for four pfennigs per pound and worked into fat for the exclusive use of the Berlin population.

GERARD AWAITING YARROWDALE FACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department announces that a cablegram has been received from Ambassador Gerard, stating that he has made inquiry concerning the steamer Yarrowdale, reported captured by a German raider and taken into port with Americans on board, but that the information sought has not as yet been given him.

FISK PROPOSES PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST LAWSON

Financier at Hearing of Leak Committee Denies He Ever Said He Controlled Secretary of the Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pliny Fisk, of Harvey Fisk & Son, proposed to the Wall Street leak investigating committee today that Thomas W. Lawson be jailed for perjury. Mr. Fisk made this statement after spending the morning on the stand and denying that he had ever had any relations with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo of the kind hinted at in Mr. Lawson's testimony in Washington.

Mr. Lawson said he had been told that Mr. Fisk had said he "controlled" Mr. McAdoo, and that Mr. Fisk had offered to prove to a friend the extent of this "control" by telephoning to the Secretary of the Treasury and getting him out of bed in the early hours of the morning.

Representative Chipfield, in reply to questions concerning the reported split in the committee, said that there was merely a difference of opinion as to policy, and it was neither political nor personal. The minority desires to limit questioning to matters bearing directly on the leak. The majority is inclined to widen the inquiry.

Lawson Testimony Denied

Pliny Fisk Says Meeting With White Never Occurred

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Testifying as first witness before the House Rules Committee, Pliny Fisk was questioned about an alleged meeting with Archibald White, of which Mr. Lawson testified Mr. White told him. According to Mr. Lawson's quotation of Mr. White, Mr. Fisk had bragged that he could even get Secretary McAdoo out of bed at 1 a. m.

"The meeting described never took place," said the witness. "I can't deny it too strongly—I want to use the most unequivocal language—I never mentioned Mr. McAdoo's name to Mr. White or he to me."

As for knowing Mr. McAdoo, the witness said he had relations with the Secretary when the latter was building the Hugon tubes, but added: "Since I became Secretary our paths have seldom crossed."

Mr. Fisk said he was empowered to close Secretary McAdoo's business affairs when the latter went to the Cabinet, and he did this. At that time, Mr. McAdoo turned over his securities—mostly bank stock—and got a \$112,000 loan. This was liquidated by Jan. 1, 1914, and since then, Mr. Fisk said, there had been no dealings between the two, except perhaps "a trivial thousand or two dollars," such as getting something for his (McAdoo's) children.

"I have leaned backward not to have any relations with the Secretary—that is, not to make any requests," said Mr. Fisk.

He admitted there had been some minor contacts between them since Mr. McAdoo entered the cabinet, but none about business matters except strictly as between Mr. Fisk as a financier and Mr. McAdoo as head of the Treasury, pertaining to routine bond matters and the like. Mr. Fisk denied emphatically that he had ever had any favors from Mr. McAdoo, beyond what any other banker had.

Attorney Whipple then delved into the question of the Federal Board lease of quarters owned by Mr. Fisk. The witness admitted he had talked with Mr. McAdoo about the lease.

"I told him the advantages of the place and said I would like to lease the offices if they were adequate and proper," said Mr. Fisk.

"Did you use any appeal for favor?" he was asked.

"Nothing but what I just told you," he replied.

The intimations of a split on leak profits between a "Senator O." Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Fisk were denied emphatically, and Mr. Fisk added that his records showed positively no deal.

DEPUTY SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—A telegram to the Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung says that Dr. Kratz, the Czech deputy recently sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, has sent a long statement through his solicitor to the Austrian authorities requesting a fresh trial.

TROOPS ARE TO CROSS BORDER WITHIN WEEK

Pershing Force Continues Its Withdrawal Movement in Northern Mexico—Facts on the Casa Piedra Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's expeditionary force of United States troops are continuing their withdrawal movement in Northern Mexico without incident and will probably cross the border into this country a week from today. This statement was given out today by the War Department.

The following report has been received from General Plummer at Nogales:

"This additional report of the action at Casa Piedra, on the border south of Ruby, is the substance of a telephone report, via Arivaca, from Lieutenant Arns, Utah cavalry, commanding troop E:

"A patrol of four men and a number of cowboys report that Friday morning cowboys discovered Mexicans driving 37 head of cattle across the border from the American to the Mexican side. As soon as the Mexicans saw the cowboys, they opened fire on them. The Mexicans got away with seven head of cattle. Firing on both sides continued during the morning. Early in the afternoon Lieutenant Stark and six men from Ruby joined the patrol on the border. Firing continued during the afternoon. Lieutenant Stark sent a messenger to Arivaca, stating that he was running low on ammunition and would need help.

"Lieutenant Arns left Arivaca Friday at 6 p. m. with 19 men, and reached the border at 11:45 p. m. An increased outpost was established by Lieutenant Stark. The night was quiet. At 6 o'clock this morning, the 28th, as Lieutenant Arns finished saddling, firing was resumed from across the border. Lieutenant Arns, with 14 men, crossed the border west of the Mexican position, and upon arriving at rear of the position from which Mexicans had fired found them gone.

"Lieutenant Arns posted an outpost on a high hill, where the Mexicans had been stationed, and went down to the rock house, where the Mexicans made headquarters and completely destroyed it and another small building nearby. This was done to deprive the Mexicans of the shelter they had taken in the house, through the doors and windows of which they had delivered fire. The house was also used for butchering cattle belonging to the Arivaca Land & Cattle Co. After these operations were over the cowboys drove back from the Mexican side 15 head of cattle branded 'N. B.' which is a brand of one of the American companies. Lieutenant Arns then returned to Ruby with all troops for rations and forage, leaving patrol of 12 men at Ruby. He was returning to Arivaca with the remainder when he met Major Wallace, commanding second squadron, Utah cavalry, sent by me from Nogales.

"Firing was from 400 to 800 yards range, across rolling country. No American casualties and no Mexican ones reported.

The Pershing command has been on Mexican soil about 10 months, having been dispatched south immediately after the Columbus raid. These regulars will be distributed along the United States side of the border, it is expected, as a border patrol for those sections of the boundary where it is thought to be most needed.

Of the 12,000 men in Pershing's command, 10,000 have been concentrated at Colonia Dublan for the march north. Most of that number have been there for many weeks, but a large part arrived within the last two days from El Valle, which has been the southernmost point of the expeditionary force since the fight at Carrizal. The plan is to march the entire force out at the same time.

SPANISH REPORTS VARY ON EFFORT AGAINST THE KING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—Messages from Spain are contradictory regarding the reported attempt to wreck the train on which King Alfonso was traveling near Granada.

One Madrid message says it is officially declared that the report is incorrect, the bars of lead on the permanent way being the results of theft.

Another message says the Ministry of Interior speaking of the attempt on the King was somewhat reserved so as to render easier the investigations proceeding.

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING

BERLIN, Germany (Monday), by wireless to Sayville)—The Turkish Minister of Instruction, according to Turkish advices received by the Overseas News Agency, has decided to construct a central university building in Constantinople. Up to the present the various faculties of the university have been housed in different parts of the capital.

DEFENSE NEED STRONGLY URGED UPON AMERICANS

Congress of Constructive Patriotism Sees Need of Universal Training, a Bigger Navy, and a United Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Universal military training, restoration of the Navy to second place in the Atlantic, and first place in the Pacific, development of American woman power, a nation-wide campaign for patriotism through education, and effective Americanized efforts to destroy dual citizenship, were favored in the statement of policy issued by the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, held here under the auspices of the National Security League, which held its final sessions Saturday. The congress closed with a banquet, attended by 800 delegates, who heard addresses by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Military Committee; former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General.

In its declaration of objects the congress declared that all Americans should be brought to recognize "the dangers that beset our Republic" inasmuch as "we are unprepared to defend our integrity against other nations whose aspirations and theories of government may be in conflict with ours."

The congress adopted also a committee report outlining a comprehensive plan of spreading knowledge in the duty and privileges of citizenship, and a resolution urging the Legislature to secure a national executive budget system.

In recommending universal training, the congress endorsed the following general plan:

"Military or naval training for all physically fit young men, prior to the age of 21 and preferably in the 19th year.

"The training to be intensive, continuous field or sea training for the period necessary to produce an effective soldier or sailor.

"The system to be under exclusive Federal control.

"Obligation to serve in war as well as to train in time of peace."

A committee proposal to include in the section the statement: "No pay to be given during training" was stricken out by the congress.

Admiral Peary said the day was at hand when command of land or sea would mean nothing without command of the air, and that no attack could be driven home on European battle fronts without the assistance of the air service. He pictured some of the great advances in aviation that had already come out of the war.

"At the present time," he said, "four foreign powers, probably six, have the men, the machines and the expert knowledge that would enable any one of them, by issuing an order today, to destroy Washington or any other of our great coast cities from the air in a single night two weeks from now. We have neither airplanes nor dirigibles nor aviators, nor anti-aircraft guns, nor any other means of preventing such destruction."

The United States, the admiral said, could obtain an adequate air power through a program providing for a separate department of aeronautics, with a place in the President's Cabinet; an aviation class including many thousands of young men throughout the country; a driving home of broad conceptions of aeronautic needs on the floor of Congress; a comprehensive aero coast defense system, including a continuous cordon of sentinel planes off shore; coordination of efforts to develop aeronautics, backed by powerful financial interests; and a great central aeronautic manufacturing plant.

To cover the expense of these matters, Admiral Peary said, a bond issue should be authorized. The millions spent on the Army and Navy, he declared, "will be wasted unless we have such an air fleet as will give the United States unquestioned command of the air for the continent of North America."

Former Senator Young pleaded for national efforts to weld the country into one Nation. He urged that every practice of accepting foreign fashions and views, from philosophy to music and women's dresses, be discouraged and that no immigrant be admitted to citizenship until his every qualification had been adequately tested.

Mr. Wickersham dwelt upon the place the Monroe Doctrine has played in American history.

"Our nation was greatest," he said, "when it most clearly recognized its responsibilities and most courageously stood forward, sword in hand, to enforce them."

"If we are permanently to surrender our right to exclude the nations of Europe or Asia from the extension of their institutions to South and Central America, it will be idle to talk of forming an international peace league."

"BAD LANDS" ARE TO BE IRRIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Another important reclamation project is to be added to the number which are now well developed in the western part of the State. Permission has been asked for the damming of the Little Missouri, at a point above Marmarth, with a view to irrigating a large section of the "Bad Lands," which will be planted to alfalfa. State engineers now are making the surveys.

PACIFIC COAST FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING ACTION

Associated Chambers of Commerce Indorse Movement and Notify National Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The daylight saving plan, which calls for the setting of clocks ahead one hour so that the working day may begin and end an hour earlier, thereby giving a larger period of daylight during non-working hours, has been indorsed by the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, a body consisting of commercial organizations of Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. The resolutions favoring the idea will be forwarded to the United States Chamber of Commerce with the recommendation that that body take similar action at its meeting on Jan. 31.

Rectifying the fact that leading nations of Europe have demonstrated to their satisfaction the many advantages of this conserving daylight, the resolution calls upon all chambers of commerce and kindred organizations of the Pacific Coast to urge their representatives in Congress to support the Borland bill which is now before Congress and which provides a standard time for the United States and also says that all clocks in the United States shall be turned forward one hour during the summer months.

The resolution was brought before the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast by John S. Ackerman of San Diego, who urged its adoption on the ground of economy and efficiency. In calling attention to the economic saving that would be effected by the plan Mr. Ackerman said that it had been estimated that \$1,500,000 in gas and electricity alone would be saved in the summer months in New York City alone.

New York Convention

National Daylight Saving Adherents to Discuss Project

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The plan for conserving daylight by setting clocks one hour ahead, is to be considered by the National Daylight Saving Association which will begin a two-days' convention tomorrow morning in the Hotel Astor.

The general purpose of the daylight saving plan will be presented at the morning session by Marcus M. Marks, chairman of the New York committee; Prof. Harold Jacoby, professor of astronomy, Columbia University, will speak on "Daylight Saving From the Scientist's Point of View," and Robert P. Garland, president of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, will make an address on "The Chamber of Commerce and Daylight Saving." Among those who will speak at the luncheon will be Mayor Mitchell, John H. Finley, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Don Seitz and John Mitchell.

At the afternoon session Congressman William P. Borland of Missouri will outline the features of the daylight saving bill he has introduced in Congress; Miss Helen Varick Boswell will discuss "The Benefits of Daylight Saving to Working Women." Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, will speak on the moral effects of the plan, and J. H. Whitehouse, member of Parliament, will tell of "The Benefits of the Plan as Seen in England."

MILITARISM PROTEST BY WOMAN'S PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Next Wednesday night Cooper Union will be the scene of a vigorous protest against the growing militarism in the United States, especially in the public schools. The meeting is held by the Woman's Peace Party, which calls attention to the bill recently introduced at Albany to repeal the Slater Act, which makes military training compulsory in the high schools.

John Lovejoy Elliott, under the title, "Did We Elect the Mayor for National Defense," will discuss Mayor Mitchell's recent action in ascertaining, before he appointed them, whether the new members of the Board of Education believed in military training. The Woman's Peace Party has just sent this message to President Wilson: "We are deeply grateful to you for voicing so ably and so courageously the hope of all true liberals at this time—that world organization for permanent peace may follow this war—and especially for making clear your conviction that peace without victory must be the basis of that hope; and we value even more your clearly reasoned conclusion that limitation of armaments must go hand in hand with international organization if lasting peace is to result."

SENATOR STONE SUMS UP SITUATION

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—"There is no grave U-boat crisis facing the United States. The United States should keep troops on the border for some time to prevent further outrages."

"The acts of German raiders holding Americans as prisoners of war, while not grave, may result in a new diplomatic tangle with Germany."

"Peace is the paramount issue President Wilson is now facing."

Thus did United States Senator William J. Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, outline the problems now facing his committee, and President Wilson to a reporter Sunday night.

GREAT SERVICE OF THE BERGEN RAILWAY IN WAR

Line Between Christiania and Bergen One of Most Important Connecting Links Between Eastern and Western Europe

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The famous Bergen Railway, connecting Christiania and Bergen, has come into great prominence during the present European upheaval, as the only direct connecting link between western and eastern Europe (in conjunction with the daily service of Norwegian passenger steamers between Bergen and Newcastle-on-Tyne), and as such it has achieved an importance undreamt of by its original promoters. This railway has proved of great advantage in this time of stress, as affording a safe passage for thousands upon thousands of travelers, both refugees and others, coming from or going to Russia and other European countries, and even the Far East (via Finland and Sweden) as well as the German trains being run in connection with the departure from Bergen of the steamers of the Norwegian America line. In the western section of the railway the line from Bergen to Voss, a distance of 67 miles, originally called the Voss line, was opened in 1883 as a narrow gauge local line. It was reconstructed between 1899 and 1904, when the gauge was standardized, and was opened for traffic in the latter year. It now forms the first portion of the great railway.

In his publication, "The Bergen Railway," Mr. Roar Tank, M. A., writes: "As early as 1875 the railway began from Bergen to Voss, but then the work ceased for many years, although it was always intended that the line should be completed. The delay was not caused by doubt, although the belief in the possibility of the undertaking was not universal; but the time was occupied in preparations for the great work. Engineers went to America to study the great mountain railways there, and when they returned, and the younger generation of Norwegian engineers stood in readiness with courage and will, they raised this monument which will stand as a memorial for future generations of all that our age has sacrificed and done to unite the land and connect its various parts. There is no railway in Europe that has so long a mountain section, and only four of the Alpine railways go higher, these being, moreover, 14 degrees farther south. The two men whose names are in the foremost ranks of those who are associated with this great work did not see its completion. These were the Norwegian engineers, Levke and Skavlan."

On the eastern section of the railway the line from Christiania to Roa was opened in December, 1900, while the complete line, a total distance of about 300 miles, was opened for traffic in November, 1909, thus forming the connecting link between the two most important centers of traffic, the capital, Christiania, in the east, and the busy shipping town, Bergen, in the west. Previous to the opening of this railway the only means of direct communication between these two principal towns of Norway was by small coasting steamers. The journey occupying about two and a half days, and often much longer in the winter, while that across the great mountain plateau, which for years formed a barrier between Eastern and Western Norway, is now accomplished in 14 hours.

Needless to say this direct communication between east and west has contributed greatly to the development of the country in every respect, both commercially and otherwise. Thanks to the energetic work of the former Prime Minister, M. Christian Michelsen, amongst others the so-called "midmountain alternative" was selected from the many proposals before the promoters; this route was the shortest, but, on the other hand, involved the longest and highest ascent over the mountains. The scenery along the railway is of the grandest, varying from beautiful, smiling, wooded landscapes, with glimpses of fjords, lakes and rivers, to rocky ravines, precipitous mountains and vast plateaus, entirely devoid of any vegetation at the greatest altitude. The highest point on the line is at Fagerstund, between the stations of Hallingdal and Finse, 4268 feet above sea level. As may be surmised, enormous difficulties had to be overcome in the construction of this line, but modern engineering skill has triumphed over every obstacle. The railway traverses several rivers, involving extensive bridge construction, the two largest of these being the Svennerud Bridge across the Hallingdal River, between Nes and Gål stations, and the Strandely Bridge, a little east of Voss. An interesting feature of the railway is the number of tunnels, 178 in all, with a total length of about 120,000 feet. The longest are the Gravehals Tunnel through Ruvodsfjeld, between Opset and Myrdal stations, about 17,400 feet, and the Reinunga Tunnel through Reinungahøgda, about 5200 feet. Both of these are on the western side of the highest point. On the eastern side the longest is the Haversting Tunnel, about 7500 feet, between Gulsvik and Lunner stations. Near this tunnel there is a magnificent view toward the mountain Norefjeld.

Describing the scenery along the line from west to east Mr. Roar Tank writes: "The Voss railway has aptly been compared with the railways of the Riviera, and at places resembles not a little the Italian line from Genoa along the Mediterranean coast. The first part of the Voss line for a distance of about 5 1/2 miles runs through a district of country houses in which pretty villas lie scattered about in pleasant scenery, comprising small lakes, hills, leafy woods, with the mountains of Bergen in the background. To the right of the railway, at Fjøsanger, stands the house of the late Premier, Christian Michelsen, and at Hop, not far from it, is the home of Edvard Grieg, the famous composer. Further on, at Sortfjorden, the view is very beautiful, and now the train passes through tunnel after tunnel with charming glimpses of fjord landscapes on the left. To the east of Voss there are at first large plains, but after crossing Voss River and approaching Raune Dale the scenery is changing to a wild, lonely, wooded valley. The river flows in the deep ravine on the right of the line, and the mountainside is clothed with forest. As the train winds its way along the side of the mountain, the traveler, looking back, can see Lønefjorden, and on the right Høndalsnut. For a short time, about Reime, the bottom of the valley is flatter, and soon the forest becomes thinner, and there are signs that the mountain plateau is not far off. In Raune Dale there is an old, long since remade, precipitous path, known as Sverre's King, and said to be connected with King Sverre Sigurdson's romantic expedition across the mountains from Voss to Sogn in 1177. The traveler is now entering the mountain region with its peaks and wide plains, although at Opset station, at the west of the Gravehals Tunnel, there is little to be seen of it compared to what is found at the east end, looking across the great mountains from Sogn and Hallingskarvet in the north, to the mountains and moors of Hardanger in the south.

"The part of the line between Opset and Gjeilo stations is the real mountain crossing. Opset is at a height of 2789 feet above sea level and Gjeilo 2605, and between them, on a distance of 55 miles, there are four stations: Myrdal (2844 feet above sea level), Hallingsklett (3642 feet), Finse (4009 feet) and Høgaustøl (3243 feet). This is one of the most desolate mountain regions of Norway. The Voss line may be compared to the railways of the Riviera, but this mountain section of the line is very different from the Alpine railways. There is none of the charm and southern sunlight that are always felt in the Alps, although in Norway too there may be warmth and a blue sky—above the mountains. In the north there is something gray and solemn in the dark, silent lakes, but this makes the scenery the more impressive. Little moss and lichen tries to cover the stony and dry earth for the space of a short summer month. A tender, delicate carpet of flowers creeps up along the edge of the mountain where the beautiful colors of the dwarf ranunculus gladden the eyes of the wanderer, but these shy, rare mountain flowers are invisible to the eye of the traveler looking out from the carriage window. After Gravehals Tunnel comes one of the most splendid views of the whole journey. On the left, nearly 2000 feet down into the valley, lies the most impressive sight of the whole journey, where the road runs from Myrdal in 17 zigzags down to the solitary farm of Kaardal, while on both sides rise precipitous mountainsides to a height from 1500 to 2000 feet; but there is only a brief glimpse of this view on emerging from the little tunnel after leaving Myrdal station.

"East of Finse the scenery still retains its character until, near Høgaustøl, where the line leaves Finse valley and passes lake after lake, the scenery losing much of its wildness. On the north the steep cliffs of Hallingskarvet may be seen, with Kirkebornut rising to a height of 6413 feet. Between Gjeilo and Gulsvik, a distance of 70 miles, the line descends from 2600 to 645 feet above sea level. The Hallingdals river, along which the railway runs, now widens into smooth, green lakes, and now flows through valleys. Further on the line runs through the wood at the bottom of the valley which winds so much that tunnels become numerous before Gulsvik is reached. From this point the line skirts the great lake, Krøderen, through the wooded lands on its borders. At first it only looks like a small lake, as it soon makes a bend, but gradually the line rises and just before the Haversting Tunnel, the view in front is one of the most beautiful in the east of Norway. Immediately below lie the smooth waters of the lake, and above all the woods and hills rises the broad ridge of the Norefjeld. In a moment, the landscape on the east side changes to a quiet, unsumming, wooded and valley district. Coming into these half-hidden branch valleys of Ringerike out of the great mountain plateau, is like sailing from the stormy sea into a sheltered, peaceful bay. After leaving Hønefoss, the only town through which the line passes, the scenery of the short part of the journey that is left is again quite different. There is a last glimpse of the mountains of Valdres and Hallingdal, while the railway leaves the large Lake Randsfjord and ascends to the wide, fertile plateau. From Hadeland, where the last height is reached, the line now descends through the woodland about Roa and Grua on the Northern railway. Here the boundless forests of Normarken extend as far as the hills in the immediate vicinity of Christiania."

"Errors of omission are not always due to bias; they frequently arise from ignorance; for historians of southern origin have also helped to create this universally held impression that the Jamestown settlers were 'much inferior in character, purpose and ability' to their New England fellow countrymen. The result has been that we are almost ashamed of our first colonists. Again, every American child, North or South, learns the name of the vessel which brought over the founders of the New England colonies. One person in ten thousand knows the name of the Sarah Constant and her sister ships that brought over the first founders of this Republic.

"There is no period in American history which has not been, in one way or another, misrepresented, at the hands of partisan narrative or as the result of incomplete investigation. Your historical committee could go on indefinitely to multiply the instances of these misconceptions, which run anywhere from minor representations to basic errors or even gross slanders upon the character, ideals and customs of a noble race of people.

"If the sons deem it advisable, we can make out a careful list of those things which our textbooks of American history shall not teach, because they are falsehoods; and also of those things that they should include in the interests of the whole truth. In other words, our school histories must not teach certain widespread errors, at least in the South; and they must set

AWARDS FOR SAILORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—His Majesty the King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, to award the Silver Medal for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea to Mr. John James Selby, chief officer, Robert Wood, carpenter's mate, and George Cain, lamprimmer, of the steamship Devonian of Liverpool, in recognition of their services in rescuing some shore carpenters who were overcome by the fumes of hydrocyanic gas while working in the hold of the Devonian at Boston, Mass., United States of America, on Nov. 2, 1916.

SOUTH URGES TRUE HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS

Sons of Confederate Veterans 'Seek Better Understanding With Northern Neighbors—False Information Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, Miss.—The organization known as the Sons of Confederate Veterans, has just embarked upon a scheme to promote better understanding between the North and the South, its aims being outlined as follows in a recent announcement by General N. B. Foster of Biloxi, adjutant-in-chief of the organization:

"Perhaps the most important work before the Sons of Confederate Veterans is to aid the effort now being made, in cooperation with the liberal-minded northerners, to eliminate a number of widespread but false impressions with regard to the southern states, and the character and aims of the southern leaders and people.

"We should begin definitely to correct these impressions by insisting that history fair to the South be taught in our schools, both public and private. We should show clearly and convincingly in what particulars textbooks in American history are in error, and then appeal to the national sense of fairness to help us to correct fundamental misconceptions. Some of these misconceptions are disappearing from modern histories, but others persist in more subtle and dangerous forms.

"We do not mean that history 'fair to the South' should be partisan in favor of the South. A good history should not only meet the approval of those southern sympathies, but it should be a history commended likewise by that increasing number of northern-born men and women who want the whole truth. If sectional histories have been taught in the North, that is no good reason why the South should err on the other side. We want national history taught in every section of our common country.

"American history has been made in the South as well as in the North; but it has been written and published almost wholly by northerners. Error has very often arisen from ignorance and lack of information, and has not always been due to intentional distortion, although this last has contributed its share. Partly through their own carelessness, southern people have been much to blame for the existence of these misapprehensions. Let us, therefore, begin anew; and, in cooperation with fellow Americans from the North, secure in the future the whole truth, which alone will bring about that perfect intersectional amity and understanding which all truly patriotic Americans must earnestly welcome.

"Misconception in the interpretation of American history may be classed under two heads: errors of commission and errors of omission. The former are those which definitely misrepresent the character and motives of the southern people. For example, our most widely used school history, openly state, or create the impression, in the minds of millions of young Americans, that immorality between the master and slave was the rule and not the exception in the ante-bellum South, with the result that this libel against the Anglo-Saxon civilization of the Old South is universally accepted as a fact in the North and in foreign lands. In one history, taught widely in the North and also in the South, there are over 100 misstatements.

"Errors of omission are also numerous and glaring. If historians, for example, undertake to tell about the 'fatuousness,' futility and failure of the communistic plans of holding property at Jamestown, our first settlement; and if they argue therefrom or leave the impression that this failure 'proves the weak character of the southern colonists,' they should be consistent and state that the Pilgrim fathers also demonstrated the failure of that kind of socialism, which has been held up as the error solely of these southern settlers.

"Errors of omission are not always due to bias; they frequently arise from ignorance; for historians of southern origin have also helped to create this universally held impression that the Jamestown settlers were 'much inferior in character, purpose and ability' to their New England fellow countrymen. The result has been that we are almost ashamed of our first colonists. Again, every American child, North or South, learns the name of the vessel which brought over the founders of the New England colonies. One person in ten thousand knows the name of the Sarah Constant and her sister ships that brought over the first founders of this Republic.

"There is no period in American history which has not been, in one way or another, misrepresented, at the hands of partisan narrative or as the result of incomplete investigation. Your historical committee could go on indefinitely to multiply the instances of these misconceptions, which run anywhere from minor representations to basic errors or even gross slanders upon the character, ideals and customs of a noble race of people.

"If the sons deem it advisable, we can make out a careful list of those things which our textbooks of American history shall not teach, because they are falsehoods; and also of those things that they should include in the interests of the whole truth. In other words, our school histories must not teach certain widespread errors, at least in the South; and they must set

forth certain facts which are essential to the truth. Revised editions have eliminated only a few of the more specific errors.

"Out of perhaps 100 writers of textbooks, regardless of sectional heritage, only one had developed this whole truth, up to the close of 1916, at least. All others have followed the lead of the early New England historians who thought it best to omit the Pilgrim failure; albeit Governor Bradford's excellent chronicle recorded it in full."

DOCKERS' WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Liverpool Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England.—The decision of Sir George Asquith, Chief Industrial Commissioner, regarding the application of the Liverpool dockers for an increase in pay of 2s. per day and 2s. per night, and double time on bank holidays, was announced at a meeting of the joint board of employers' and employees' representatives held in Liverpool recently. The award confirms and continues the existing conditions, agreements and awards, with the exception of amendments set forth at length.

The amendments provide that rates shall not be altered, and that any further payments shall be payable only to workers willing to show reasonable efficiency and attendance. Such further payments are to take the form of a bonus, which is to be fixed at 3s. per week. This will be payable to all men shown on the wages sheets to have worked 40 hours during the week and not to other workers. Three-quarters of this time must be day work.

In order to carry out the foregoing clause and the Munitions of War Act, 1915, it is further stated, all wages of all firms, liners and coasting trades should be paid through the clearing houses. Arrangements should be made by the joint committee for the better regulation of "taking on" in the direction of having central mustering places at each dock for all firms, although this does not mean that all surplus stands are to be abolished if the retention of some will be a convenience. It is further laid down that time and a half should be paid for work done on a public bank holiday, but not on bank holidays proclaimed for the convenience of bankers. The question of extra payments for Sundays was deferred for further consideration and the securing of information of the practice obtaining in other ports. The final clause provided that the war bonus was to be considered as a war bonus, and subject after the war to be canceled or revised on one month's notice.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed by the workmen as to the nature of the award, and in consequence their representatives have informed the representatives of the employers that the original application was withdrawn and that they reserved the right of putting forward another. A deputation was also appointed by the workmen to wait upon Sir George Asquith to explain their reasons for withdrawing the application.

COCOA FOR NORWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Foreign Office announces that the restrictions specified in a notice issued in September, 1916, on the importation of cocoa into Norway have been canceled. Consideration will, in future, be given to applications for licenses to export certain quantities of cocoa and cocoa preparations to that country, provided that they are intended to be consigned to the Norwegian Chocolate Manufacturers Association, and are covered by a certificate issued by the association in favor of the actual importer who, in the case of cocoa beans and cocoa butter, must be a member of the association.

FRICION CAUSES VACANCY ON NEW SHIPPING BOARD

Bernard N. Baker Resigns After Recommendation by Secretary McAdoo as to Chairmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, one of the members of the recently appointed Federal Shipping Board, has sent his resignation to the President, and it has been accepted. The only explanation is in a statement given out by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, which states that the action results from the recommendation made by Secretary McAdoo, with the concurrence of the President, that the chairmanship of the board should go to the Pacific Coast. Under the law the board has the right to select its own chairman, and the inference is drawn that Mr. Baker resented what he interpreted as dictation upon this point. Secretary McAdoo's statement follows:

"It is true that Bernard N. Baker has resigned from the Shipping Board and that the President has accepted his resignation. Mr. Baker resigned because I said to him that I thought it would be wise in the circumstances, if he would consider giving the chairmanship to the Pacific Coast. The President was in accord with this plan. Mr. Baker said he desired to think the matter over for the night. The next morning he sent his resignation.

"The selection of suitable men for the Shipping Board and the proper organization of the board has been a matter of great concern to the Administration ever since the passage of the shipping bill. The proposal regarding the chairmanship was made in a spirit of cooperation and with a desire to be helpful.

"The board has the right under the law to select its own chairman, but there is no reason why a proposal from the Administration should not receive consideration. I have had a warm regard always for Mr. Baker, and I regret his hasty action."

After reading Secretary McAdoo's statement, Mr. Baker declared he had nothing to say.

William Denman of San Francisco and Theodore Brent of New Orleans, both members of the board, are in Washington. John A. Donald of New York and John E. White of Kansas City are due here Monday. The first meeting of the board, it is expected, will be called by Denman Tuesday.

Secretary McAdoo was very active in the selection and appointment of the board, as well as in the passage of the law which created it. Every man whom President Wilson appointed to the board bore the personal indorsement of Secretary McAdoo, including Mr. Baker.

CAMPBELL SEATED PENDING FINAL ARIZONA COUNT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—After a complete tie-up of the State's executive and financial affairs, continuing since the first of the year, the Supreme Court has decided that Thomas E. Campbell is de facto Governor of Arizona, having the decision on the face of the official returns which give Campbell a plurality of 30 votes over George W. P. Hunt, Democrat. The Legislature today will recognize Governor Campbell, who will deliver his message at a joint session.

The recount of the ballots, to determine who actually was elected, is now going forward in the Superior Court.

You have decided to spend the winter in sunny California

Very good! Perhaps you are undecided as to the best way to go. Here are a few Santa Fe reasons: Grand Canyon of Arizona (to see) Fred Harvey meals (to eat) California Limited or the Santa Fe de-Luxe (to travel on) "Santa Fe all the way" (uniform service)

Our roadbed, which is double tracked over half way, leads through the most interesting part of the Southwest. Picture folders of trip and trains upon request.

S. W. Manning, G. N. E. A., 536 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Phone, Main 6592 and 6563.

SOMME BATTLE

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DISPATCH

LONDON, England.—The Somme Battle, described in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch, the cable summary of which is here amplified, ranks with the Verdun fighting as the greatest military episode in history. It does so not merely on the score of the results which must follow from it and of the intensity of the actual fighting to achieve these results but on the score also of the forces pitted against each other, both in men and material. It was a battle in which an enormous proportion of the male population of the countries engaged took part in actual fighting, while the organization of the battle included the great mass of the people, both men and women. For the first time in history whole nations and not merely armies were pitted against each other.

In opening his dispatch Sir Douglas Haig draws a graphic picture of the prevailing conditions when the offensive began, deals with the Italian position in May, Brusiloff's relieving offensive in May and the position at Verdun which remained critical despite a German transfer of troops eastward and finally compelled him to initiate the British offensive.

The object of that offensive was threefold:

(1) To relieve the pressure on Verdun.

(2) To assist our allies in the other theaters of war by stopping any further transfer of German troops from the western front.

(3) To wear down the strength of the forces opposed to us.

The preparations were necessarily very elaborate and took considerable time.

Vast stocks of ammunition and stores of all kinds had to be accumulated beforehand within a convenient distance of our front. To deal with these, many miles of new railways—both standard and narrow gauge—and trench tramways were laid. All available roads were improved, many others were made, and long causeways were built over marshy valleys. Many additional dugouts had to be provided as shelter for the troops, for use as dressing stations for the wounded, and as magazines for storing ammunition, food, water, and engineering material. Scores of miles of deep communication trenches had to be dug, as well as trenches for telephone wires, assembly and assault trenches, and numerous gun emplacements and observation posts. Important mining operations were undertaken, and charges were laid at various points beneath the enemy's lines.

Except in the river valleys, the existing supplies of water were hopelessly insufficient to meet the requirements of the numbers of men and horses to be concentrated in this area as the preparations for our offensive proceeded. To meet this difficulty many wells and borings were sunk, and over 100 pumping plants were installed. More than 120 miles of water mains were laid, and every adequate water supply as our troops advanced.

Much of this preparatory work had to be done under very trying conditions, and was liable to constant interruption from the enemy's fire. The weather, on the whole, was bad, and the local accommodation totally insufficient for housing the troops employed, who consequently had to content themselves with such rough shelter as could be provided in the circumstances. All this labor, too, had to be carried out in addition to fighting and to the everyday work of maintaining existing defenses. It threw a very heavy strain on the troops which was borne by them with a cheerfulness beyond all praise.

The enemy's position to be attacked was of a very formidable character, situated on a high, undulating tract of ground, which rises to more than 500 feet above sea-level, and forms the watershed between the Somme on the one side and the rivers of southwestern Belgium on the other. On the southern face of this watershed, the general trend of which is from east-southeast to west-northwest, the ground falls in a series of long irregular spurs and deep depressions to the valley of the Somme. Well down the forward slopes of the face the enemy's first system of defense, starting from the Somme near Carlu, ran at first northwards for 3000 yards, then westwards for 7000 yards to near Fricourt, where it turned nearly due north, forming a great salient angle in the enemy's line.

Some 10,000 yards north of Fricourt, the trenches crossed the River Ancre, a tributary of the Somme, and still running northwards passed over the summit of the watershed, about Hebuterne and Gommecourt, and then down its northern spur to Arras. On the 20,000 yards front between the Somme and the Ancre the enemy had a strong second system of defense, sited generally on or near the southern crest of the highest part of the watershed, at an average distance of from 3000 to 5000 yards behind his first system of trenches.

During nearly two years' preparation he had spared no pains to render these defenses impregnable. The first and second systems each consisted of several lines of deep trenches, well provided with bomb-proof shelters and with numerous communication trenches connecting them. The front of the trenches in each system was protected by wire entanglements, many of them in two belts 40 yards broad, built of iron stakes interlaced with barbed wire.

The numerous woods and villages in and between these systems of defense had been turned into veritable fortresses. The deep cellars, usually to be found in the villages, and the numerous pits and quarries common to a chalk country were used to provide cover for machine guns and trench



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, G. C. B., K. C. I. E., and Gen. Sir Henry Rawlinson, K. C. B.

mortars. The existing cellars were supplemented by elaborate dug-outs, sometimes in two stories, and these were connected up by passages as much as 30 feet below the surface of the ground. The salients in the enemy's lines, from which he could bring enfilade fire across his front, were made into self-contained forts, and often protected by mine fields; while strong redoubts and concrete machine gun emplacements had been constructed in positions from which he could sweep his own trenches should these be taken. The ground lent itself to good artillery observation on the enemy's part, and he had skillfully arranged for crossfire by his guns.

These various systems of defense, with the fortified localities and other supporting points between them, were cunningly sited to afford each other mutual assistance and to admit of the utmost possible development of enfilade and flanking fire by machine guns and artillery. They formed, in short, not merely a series of successive lines, but one composite system of enormous depth and strength. Behind his second system of trenches, in addition to woods, villages and other strong points prepared for defense, the enemy had several other lines already completed; and we had learned from aeroplane reconnaissance that he was hard at work improving and strengthening these and digging fresh ones between them and still further back.

In the area above described, between the Somme and the Ancre, our front line trenches ran parallel and close to those of the enemy, but below them. We had good direct observation on his front system of trenches and on the various defenses sited on the slopes above us between his first and second systems; but the second system itself, in many places, could not be observed from the ground in our possession, while, except from the air, nothing could be seen of his more distant defenses.

North of the Ancre, where the opposing trenches ran transversely across the main ridge, the enemy's defenses were equally elaborate and formidable. So far as command of ground was concerned, we were here practically on level terms; but, partly as a result of this, our direct observation over the ground held by the enemy was not so good as it was further south. On portions of this front the opposing first line trenches were more widely separated from each other, while in the valleys to the north where many hidden gun positions from which the enemy could develop flanking fire on our troops as they advanced across the open.

DUTCH AGRICULTURE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—The Minister for Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has appealed to Dutch farmers to arrange their crops for next year so as to yield a maximum of products suitable for the consumption of man and beast. To gain this end it is desirable, he states, to cultivate as extensively as possible those products of which the yield in normal times is below the consumption, notably corn, peas and beans. The cultivation of products that are largely grown for export must be reduced to a minimum. The Minister intends enforcing a series of measures, calculated to encourage agriculture in this direction. In the first place, the Government will pay good prices for products cultivated for home consumption, and a consultative commission is to be appointed for fixing the prices of each separate product, the prices, in the first place, to be based on the cost of production. Further, an arrangement is to be made whereby the cultivation of products for export will be rendered less remunerative than those for home consumption.

ACTIVITIES OF SWISS WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The second edition of the Swiss Women's Year Book has been published in the form of a continuation of the first, which appeared last year. It contains, as before, articles in German, French, Italian and the Romance dialect, and constitutes a chronicle of the women's movement throughout Switzerland.

One section is devoted to the activity of the many women's organizations engaged in educational work, and emphasizes the demand made by many of them for the introduction of compulsory instruction in domestic economy in the elementary schools. One of the main steps taken with regard to the agitation for women's suffrage was the presentation of a petition to the commission appointed to discuss proposed legislation with regard to municipal government. This was presented by 20 women's organizations in the Canton of Berne, and read in part: We consider it irreconcilable with the fundamentals of democracy, which rest upon the equality of all men in the sight of the law, and on the right of all to cooperate in the framing of laws, to exclude from this right one half of the nation. . . . That woman is capable of cooperating in municipal government she has proved by the formation of great organizations for the common good.

A further section deals with the activities of women in other countries, and others with the part played by women during the war and their efforts for the promotion of peace. The history of the raising among the women of Switzerland of the sum of almost 20,000 francs toward defraying the cost of the mobilization is also told, while another article constitutes an interesting review of woman's activity in Swiss factories. According to statistics for 1911 the number of factories registered under the Factories Act in that year was 7785 with a total staff of 328,841, of whom 117,764 or 35.5 per cent were women. Of these 64,891 were employed in the textile industry.

The Year Book for 1916 also contains an historical review of work of public utility performed by Swiss women during the first half of the Nineteenth Century, the author of which observes: Woman took her first step in public life by working for the public good. The Year Book closes with a list of international and Swiss women's organizations.

ALCOHOL INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The requirements of alcohol in the production of munitions, for the transport and air services, and for other purposes directly connected with the war are increasing to so great an extent, that the Minister of Munitions has appointed an advisory committee to consider the best means to be adopted for securing adequate supplies of alcohol to meet the demand for war purposes and the essential industrial trades. The committee comprises the leading men in the trade and consists of representatives of the large patent still or grain distilleries, the malt or pot still distilleries, the rectifiers and the methylators. The Board of Agriculture, the Board of Customs and Excise, the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Munitions have each a representative on the committee. The chairman of the committee is Sir Frederic Nathan, Director of Propellant Supplies, and Mr. W. H. Rattenbury, explosives department of the Ministry of Munitions, 22 Old Queen Street, S. W., is the secretary.

PROCEEDINGS AT SOCIALISTS' PARIS CONGRESS

M. Renaudel's Motion Against Resumption of International Relations Adopted—General Policy of Party Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—After stormy and lengthy debates and an all night sitting, the Socialist Congress adopted the majority motion by 1595 votes against 211, with 1126 abstentions. A motion put forward by M. Renaudel against the resumption of international relations was passed by 1537 votes against 1407.

The debate on the general policy of the Socialist Party which ended in the adoption by the minority, but not by the Kienthalist fraction of the party of the majority report, was opened by Vicente Barrio, secretary of the Spanish Socialist Party, in a speech in which he declared that at the moment that the neutrality of Belgium was violated, it had been the opinion of the Spanish Socialists that in the interest of the Spanish nation and the cause of Socialism, Spain should have declared herself frankly for the Allies. He regretted that neither economically, nor from the point of view of military organization, was she ready to take this position. The debate on the general policy of the party opened with speeches by Deguise, a member of the minority, who criticized the Government, the high command and the policy of L'Humanité, which was followed by Marcel Sembat, who spoke strongly in favor of participation in the Government by members of the Socialist Party. Make no mistake, he declared, we have come to the parting of the ways; if we were to rupture our close collaboration with the Government of the national defense, not only should we give the world of labor the impression that we had ceased to support the defense of the country, but we should gradually be dragged into more and more violent opposition until we should at last find ourselves opposing not the Government, but the country itself.

At the afternoon sitting of the congress an incident occurred, provoked by the statements of Delepine that the actions of the Government were contrary to the wishes of the Socialist Party. Having called on those who were fighting at the front to confirm his declaration he was answered by strong protests on the part of several delegates who were most of them wearing either the Croix de Guerre, the Military Medal, or the Legion of Honor. M. Renaudel then entered the tribune, and after having read a letter from Albert Thomas, who was unable, owing to his duties as Undersecretary of State for Armaments and War Material to attend the congress, proceeded to demand definite decisions from the congress on the subjects of the war credits, participation of Socialists in the Government, the Zimmerwald Kienthal question, the direction of L'Humanité and the resumption of international relations. Jean Longuet, in reply, declared that all national sections of the Socialist International were ready to resume relations with the German and Austrian Socialists with the exception of the French section. Such an attitude must be abandoned.

"The one hopeful feature now is that the awakening has begun, even though it required the prospect of an industrial crisis to bring it about. Newspapers all over the State have taken up the subject, with a view to impressing the public mind with the business crisis that confronts us. The moral viewpoint has been reinforced by the appeal of the dollar."

"If plants and plantations stand idle while markets are crying for their products, then communities will rise up to know why and to apply the remedy. There is no secret about what must be done, if Georgia would save herself from threatened disaster, which, in some sections, has already become serious."

"In the first place, there must be no more mobs. Mob and mob spirit must be eliminated completely, so completely that there will be no danger of recurrence. If a Negro be charged with a crime, even if it be known that he is guilty, he must be given the same fair treatment before the law as is accorded the white man. If anything, it would seem ignorance and childishness demand even more consideration than the crime which lacks that excuse."

"But more than that, we must be fair to the Negro. There is no use in beating about the bush; we have not shown that fairness in the past, nor are we showing it today, either in justice before the law, in facilities accorded for education or in other directions."

"Argue it as you will, these things which we have not done are the things which we must do, or Georgia will suffer for it in proportion as she fails. Many Georgia counties have already begun to feel the pressure, and they are crying out."

"The awakening has been long in coming, but the growing signs of it are the more gratifying. Let's encourage it, bring it quickly. There is, perhaps, no single factor that means more to Georgia's future progress."

the matters relating to the high command, has fulfilled to the letter the resolution passed at a former time by the party. The congress further declares its confidence that the Parliamentary group shall not do anything which would result in separating Socialists from common action in the country's defense.

Recognizing that the German and Austrian replies to Mr. Wilson leave no doubt as to the trap laid by the present offers of negotiation, it demands from the Government a more vigorous policy, both economically and on the field of military operations, so that the whole strength of the nation being given to the prosecution of the war it should, by this means, be the sooner brought to a conclusion. This motion was adopted by 1595 votes against 233, with 1104 abstentions.

The text of the motion which failed to obtain priority read as follows: The congress, representing the working classes, declares itself resolved to adopt a policy conformed to the interests of the proletariat and defined by the Amsterdam motion and the agreement of Jan. 13, 1905, and the various resolutions adopted at international congresses.

The continuation of the representation of the Socialist Party in the Government and the confirmation of L'Humanité's policy under the direction of M. Renaudel were both agreed to by the congress. With regard to the motion passed on the subject of international relations, the congress added the rider that the question of their resumption would not further be considered until the German Socialist Party had transmitted to the Socialist International Bureau clearly defined resolutions drawn up by its national congress and defining the attitude which they intended to take in the face of the refusal of the Central Empires to define clearly the nature of their offers of peace negotiations.

PROTEST AGAINST NEGRO EXODUS FROM THE SOUTH

Idle Plants and Plantations Are Predicted—Business Crisis at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia is beginning to view with apprehension the exodus of Negroes to the North, and the Atlanta Constitution is authority for the statement that the State is apparently upon the eve of a long-needed awakening to the importance of law and order. The Negro's migration is taken as a silent protest against conditions, and the fact that the press and the people have become more aroused than ever to the necessity of sentiment and action which will guarantee satisfactory conditions to the Negro, is believed to be due to the effect the migration is having upon industry.

"The appeal to humanity, to fairness and justice and right, has been, apparently, without effect," says the Constitution. "It is unfortunate for the people of Georgia that an appeal to the pocketbook should be necessary to bring back the enthronement of law; but if moral suasion is powerless, the question of personal interest has entered, and in no uncertain degree." It continues:

"The one hopeful feature now is that the awakening has begun, even though it required the prospect of an industrial crisis to bring it about. Newspapers all over the State have taken up the subject, with a view to impressing the public mind with the business crisis that confronts us. The moral viewpoint has been reinforced by the appeal of the dollar."

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"The awakening has been long in coming, but the growing signs of it are the more gratifying. Let's encourage it, bring it quickly. There is, perhaps, no single factor that means more to Georgia's future progress."

NEW BUSINESS TREATY URGED WITH CHINA

Six Companies Making Effort to Secure Better Treatment of Orientals Entitled to Entrance Into United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—An earnest effort for the negotiation of a new commercial treaty between the United States and China, which it is expected will be the means of increasing the trade between the two countries is about to be made by the Chinese Six Companies and leading Chinese citizens in this country, according to John L. McNab, counsel for the Six Companies, who outlined the plan in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The matter has already been taken up with Wu Ting Fang, Secretary of State of the Republic of China, and Mr. McNab, who is himself interested in the undertaking, will later go to Washington in the furtherance of the idea.

"A great handicap to the development of trade relations and good feeling between the two countries," said Mr. McNab, "has been the treatment accorded the Chinese merchants, travelers, students and others who are entitled to enter this country, when they land here, by our immigration authorities. This treatment of which complaint is made is unnecessary delay and confinement at immigration headquarters, under pretext of examination or inquiry into the right of the individual to land. The Chinese do not ask to have the coolie class admitted to the United States, but when one of the class that may legally enter the United States presents himself here with properly vided papers, they expect that he shall be admitted without hindrance or delay."

"Complaint has long been made of the action of our immigration officials in this regard, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, after a thorough investigation of the matter, has forcefully protested to the United States Government against what it regards as unjust treatment of the Chinese. The Chinese Consul here was not long ago removed because of his activity in seeking better treatment of his countrymen."

The matter will now, however, according to Mr. McNab, be taken up directly with Washington, and in a way that should lead to results satisfactory to all concerned in both countries. It is asserted that other countries gladly welcome the same class of Chinese that, it is said, we admit grudgingly, and that this discrimination has diverted trade from the United States to the extent of many millions of dollars annually. It is said that Chinese trade to the value of \$150,000,000 a year is involved in the question.

OIL COMPANIES SUSPENDED IN KANSAS FIELD

"Legal Misconduct" the Cause—Promoters Sold Gas Leases at Unfair Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—"Legal misconduct" is a term that has just broken into the Kansas vocabulary. Kansas never heard of it until the other day, when six oil companies at Wichita were suspended from transacting any business in the State because of legal misconduct.

"These oil companies had paid too high prices for the leases on oil lands," said S. T. Seaton, Blue Sky Commissioner. "We have laid down the rule that speculative concerns must not capitalize a possibility. The plan of operation of the suspended companies and some others was for three or four men to get out into the Kansas oil field and obtain leases on possible oil lands. A company would be organized and the promoters elected directors, and these directors would turn around and buy for the company from themselves these gas leases at enormous prices. In two cases we have ordered the return of over \$18,000 in cash and stock to the company's treasury. In other cases we have compelled the payment of cash collected from stockholders back to the treasury because of the payment for leases of many times the actual cost of the leases."

"The stockholders must have a reasonable chance for their money, and we will not permit the operations of these companies for the benefit of a few men at the expense of many. We are compelling every one of these oil companies to invest their money in a hole in the ground. If they don't strike oil, the money is gone, but we see that it is honestly spent. But if promoters get a lease and sell it to themselves for five or ten times what it cost and then get others to put up the money for the drilling and the hole is good and becomes a producer, it gives these chaps an advantage that they are not entitled to under the Blue Sky law as a speculative concern. Their action is legal under the rights allowed a corporation, but it is not a square deal for the stockholder, and this department will not allow such legal misconduct."

GEORGIA MANUFACTURERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—It is announced by the Georgia Manufacturers Association that the annual State-wide manufacturers convention will be held in Savannah on Feb. 14 and 15.

BREWERS WANT LIQUOR DEALER STRICTLY HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following the action of the grape and wine interests of California recently in taking a stand against the saloon unless that institution should become radically reorganized the United California Industries, the central organization of the liquor interests, consisting of the brewers and wholesale liquor dealers of the State, has passed the following resolution:

"That we have no sympathy with vice, crime or lawlessness in any shape or form, and we are heartily in sympathy with any lawful effort that may be made by the properly constituted authorities to curb and eradicate lawlessness wherever found."

"That we recognize the fact that there is no greater enemy of the liquor industry than the dealer who persistently violates the law, and we are in favor of the strictest possible enforcement of laws and ordinances governing such cases, to the extent of the revocation of the licenses of offenders and the drastic punishment of illicit dealers."

"That we are opposed to the revocation of any licenses, except for cause as above indicated, unless provision be first made for compensating the holder of such license, at the expense of those retaining their licenses."

TORONTO UNIVERSITY DEFICIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Provincial Government has authorized the University of Toronto to proceed with its work and has assured the President that the legislative budget will contain a vote of an amount sufficient to cover the university deficit, which, owing to the great falling off in attendance on account of the war, has reached the sum of \$100,000.

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MORE GUIDANCE FOR VOCATIONAL PUPIL IS SOUGHT

Bill in Massachusetts Legislature Proposes a Larger Interest in the Placing of Children in Proper Pursuits

"Vocational guidance," guiding intelligently the pupil to the calling for which he is best fitted, is declared to be a necessary part of our public school system by numerous citizens of Boston, who are endeavoring to have the Legislature provide for its introduction in the schools. A bill, Senate 131, on petition of Geoffrey B. Lehy and others, embodying the necessary changes in the law, is now before the Committee on Education awaiting a public hearing.

Vocational guidance is intended to supplement and give the finishing touch to "vocational education," which is defined by present law as "any education the controlling purpose of which is to fit for profitable employment." A new provision proposed by the friends of Senate 131 reads: "A department of vocational guidance shall include an organization in which one or more teachers give exclusive time and attention to vocational guidance, which shall mean that form of vocation and education which deals with systematic advice concerning the vocational capacity and prospects of pupils, the choice of schools, the investigation of occupational advantages and disadvantages, the supervision after entering employment, to the end that the young worker may be guided and directed as a worker and a citizen."

"Drifting from school to work, and from job to job," said Daniel Bloomfield, a Boston attorney and one of the supporters of the vocational guidance bill, "is now regarded as a costly kind of human waste. Working in undeveloped employment means a waste of time and energy to the worker and a loss to society. To stop this waste and to encourage each boy and girl to plan and make the most of life are the chief aims of the vocational movement."

"There is a human waste due not only to poverty, ignorance, and lack of opportunity, but due also to misdirection of effort. Let us consider for a moment the relation of our topic to the urgent matter of unemployment."

"The causes of unemployment are divisible into two general classes, impersonal or economic, and personal. Although the latter group of causes is doubtless the less important, there seems to be quite often a commingling of both the personal and the impersonal causes; and in the judgments of the individuals affected, both the employer and the employee, the personal elements loom large. It is with these personal causes that the remedial agencies deal, and it is to these personal causes that the vocational movements are, for the present at least, largely directed."

"Excluding abnormal conditions of industry, the selective influence of personal qualifications operates continuously. These personal elements under modern conditions are not only the conventional industrial virtues like steadiness, temperance, and application, but the subtler, yet equally potent, factors, such as intrinsic fitness, a life-career motive, and a life-career plan. To the student of vocational guidance these last are highly important elements not only as bearing on the incidence of unemployment, but also as affecting the economic career as a whole."

"The overcrowding of the traditional occupations shows what little effort society makes to direct talent into its possibly most appropriate opportunities. Communities obviously should organize such incentives and guidance as will awaken interest in other occupations just as commendable and perhaps more promising than those into which the majority of our young people drift."

"There will be in the coming years a large increase not only of vocational schools, as such, for the home-making, professional, agricultural, and commercial employments, but also a large variety of experiments in trade instruction of boys and girls and special groups of young people, some of whom can afford only a limited time."

"Comprehensive vocational assistance through specially trained teachers and others, is now recognized as a proper part of the new machinery of service, service which should begin in the elementary grade and continue at least to the period of young manhood and womanhood. This seems to be the conviction of thoughtful educators everywhere."

"In its larger relationships, vocational service is only one phase of the social organization of school and vocation. It introduces into education the ideas of fitness of the individual, apart from class or group; it introduces into employment the idea of fitness of the task, and appraises the occupations in terms of career values as well as social worth."

"There are three directions in which vocational guidance and training provision for the young person already at work must be made: First, to enable the boy and girl to advance in their present employment; second, to prepare them for a change to something more desirable, whether related to the present employment or not; and third to stimulate their general development as citizens, home makers and social beings."

HANSON LEADS IN DOG RACE

FARGO, N. D.—Hanson, number 11, Thomson, number 9, Mike Kelly, number 5, leaders in the Red River dog race, Winnipeg to St. Paul, passed through here at 7:10 a. m. today, crossing the Red River into Minnesota at Moorhead.

MR. BIRD WARNS REPUBLICANS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Former State Progressive Leader Says Democrats Will Insist on Strong Candidates

Republicans of Massachusetts were warned by Charles S. Bird, former State leader of the Progressives, not to rely on victory through failure of the Democrats to nominate strong candidates for office, at the complimentary dinner given by leading Republicans to Edward A. Thurston of Fall River, retiring chairman of the Republican State Committee, at Young's Hotel Saturday evening. Mr. Bird was inclined to believe the Democrats would insist on strong candidates in the future, candidates which would draw sufficient Republican and independent votes to bring them victory. He believed Sherman Whipple would be boomed for Governor by the Democrats if he should be successful in the national "leak" investigation.

To offset the growing Democratic vote, Mr. Bird urged the Republicans, of whom he made it plain he considered himself one, "to reestablish the party upon a stable basis," an important factor in which establishment must be "a more cordial and willing attitude toward the young, forward-looking progressive men in the rank and file of the party."

He endeavored to make clear his personal position regarding holding office in the following words:

"The fact that I am not a candidate for any political office and that I cannot conceive of any conditions arising which would induce me to be, makes for an impartial, unbiased point of view which otherwise I might not have."

Former Chairman Thurston was praised for efficient management of the Republican State Committee by Mr. Bird and other speakers of the evening, including Frederick W. Tanner, former chairman of the New York Republican State Committee; Robert L. O'Brien and by Frank B. Hall, Jesse B. Baxter and Charles T. Tatum, officials of the Massachusetts State Committee. The retiring chairman responded briefly. He was presented with several gifts, including a metal elephant, the symbol of the Republican party.

George A. Bacon of Springfield, present chairman of the State committee, presided, and William S. Felton of Salem, chairman of the executive committee, was toastmaster.

PHILADELPHIA TUBE SERVICE RETENTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rep. J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, Pa., argued before the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads today in favor of continuing the pneumatic mail tube service in his city.

He declared that there was a universal sentiment that the tubes be retained, pointing out that it would be considered a retrograde step to remove the mail transportation system from under ground and place it on the crowded streets in the face of efforts of the municipal government to relieve street congestion.

He held that the tube service was the best method possible for transporting the mails about the city and also believed the Federal Government has a moral obligation to the investors to retain the present system unless some other method could be adopted that would be vastly superior to the pneumatic service.

The Philadelphia tube system, he said, is 10 miles long and represents a capital of about \$1,500,000.

CAMPAIGN FOR MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The erection here of a George Washington Memorial Building, costing \$3,000,000, and devoted to National and international purposes, is the object of a fund-raising campaign begun here today by Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the George Washington Memorial Association.

The motive of the organization is to realize one of the most conspicuous bequests in George Washington's will. He left \$25,000 to further the "diffusion of knowledge." This \$25,000 was invested in a navigation company, but was later lost in a reorganization of the company.

In carrying out the wishes of Washington, the association has planned a building which will be located on a large area of ground already donated to the organization by an act of Congress. One of the chief features of the building will be "Signers' Hall," dedicated to the signers of the Declaration of Independence. This vast assembly hall will accommodate from ten to twelve thousand persons. Other rooms will be devoted to the scientific and national headquarters of meetings, educational and other organizations. The building will occupy the site of the old railroad station and will overlook the vista of the Mall, Washington's chief place of beauty.

Those interested in the project include former President Taft, Senator Elihu Root, Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University; Thomas Nelson Page, now Ambassador to Italy; Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. It is the hope of Mrs. Dimock, who has already raised \$300,000 for the building, that by Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, she will have sufficient donations from the American people to proceed immediately with erection of the memorial.

ARKANSAS FIRST IN SOUTH WITH "BONE DRY" LAW

Measure May Be Copied by Other States in Taking Advantage of Webb-Kenyon Law to Make Real Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The first of the states in the South to take advantage of the recent Supreme Court decision on the Webb-Kenyon law by passing "bone dry" legislation is Arkansas.

When the news of the Webb-Kenyon decision was flashed all over the South there was a general rush of prohibitionists to their representatives in the several State Legislatures with appeals for the passage of laws cutting off the importation of liquor. In those States where the Legislatures were in session bills were hurriedly prepared and in some cases introduced; in other states special sessions of the legislatures were urged.

Thus, while Governor Bibo of Mississippi still debates the question of whether or not to call a special session, while Governor Harris of Georgia is torn between a desire to let well enough alone and appeals from his "dry" constituents for a special session, while the legislatures of Texas, South Carolina, Tennessee and North Carolina are still discussing their "bone dry" measures, Arkansas in one day passes two "bone dry" bills—one for each house in the General Assembly. The bills are identical, and, of course, it was necessary that the same bill pass both houses. Accordingly, it was agreed that the measure passed by the Senate should be passed by the House and signed by Governor Brough.

The plan was carried out. Governor Brough affixing his signature to the bill on the night of Jan. 24. Carrying the emergency clause, the law became effective at once and Arkansas is totally "dry." The Arkansas law was carefully drawn and tested for loopholes by some of the foremost legal authorities of the State.

The act is entitled: "An Act to prohibit the shipment of intoxicating liquors into this state, and to prevent shipments of the same from one point or locality in this state to any other point or locality within this state; prohibiting the storage or possession of said liquors; forbidding the solicitation or taking of orders for the liquors defined in this act; prohibiting the storage of liquors in lockers, or other places in any social club or fraternal organization for use therein, or carrying liquor thereto or keeping the same therein; prohibiting the keeping or maintaining of unlawful drinking places as defined by the act, which drinking places are made nuisances; and providing for the forfeiting of the charter of any incorporation, club or association violating the law against keeping or maintaining said drinking places; regulating procedure and fixing punishment and penalties; and for other purposes, as detailed in the act."

Federal Indictments

Mayor and Police Chief of Seattle Under Charges

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mayor Hiram Charles Gill, Chief of Police Charles L. Beckingham and former Sheriff Robert T. Hodge, with a number of others, were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on three counts, charging conspiracy with the Billingsley "bootlegging" ring.

The indictments were returned after the Billingsleys charged that they had paid Mayor Gill \$4000, Aug. 29, 1916, to dismiss a number of city cases against them, return documentary evidence of their violation of Federal laws and agree to protect them in plying their business.

The Billingsleys also charged that they paid substantial sums to Chief Beckingham and former Sheriff Hodge. The latter's term of office expired early this month. These men, they charged, in carrying on the alleged conspiracy, helped them get in whiskey shipments and steal from rival "bootleggers." Others named in the indictment were Edward J. Baker, manager of the Jesse Moore-Hunt Company, San Francisco wholesale liquor dealers; Logan and Fred Billingsley and City Detectives Meyer M. Peyser, John Poolman, James E. Doom and Dan J. McLennan and a railroad official named Weldeman.

Maryland "Dry" Plans

BALTIMORE, Md.—The opening gun of the Anti-Saloon League to make Maryland a "dry" State was fired Sunday at a large meeting when Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Hare, State superintendent of the league, announced that an effort will be made to put through the Legislature next year a bill making the State dry without a referendum attached.

WEST VIRGINIA CIVIL WAR DEBT IN COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General John G. Pollard of Virginia, today asked the Supreme Court to compel West Virginia to pay Virginia \$14,000,000—her share of the Virginia State debt when West Virginia seceded at the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Supreme Court at the last term decided that West Virginia must pay the money. The Legislature was to issue bonds to pay it. This it has failed to do. The Supreme Court, by Mr. Pollard's petition, is asked for a writ of mandamus to compel payment of the money.

SENATE TO HOLD NIGHT SESSIONS TO PUSH WORK

Calendar Congested and Time May Be Lost by Debate on the President's Peace Proposals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a final attempt to ward off an extra session of Congress, the Senate is to hold night sessions beginning Thursday and continuing until March 4, according to an agreement reached by the Democratic steering committee Sunday.

The committee did not announce a definite plan for disposing of the pending administration measures, but it is the understanding that they will be taken up one by one as may be possible while the appropriation and revenue bills hold right of way. There are but 29 legislative days in the present session, and, while the House has made good progress on its calendar, the Senate calendar has become almost jammed, according to the expression of the legislators. With the start of night sessions, however, it is the expectation that considerable progress will be made in the Senate, unless much time is lost by debate of the President's peace address of last week. It is understood that several members on the Republican side are preparing addresses on this subject.

BIG CATCH FORCES FISH PRICES DOWN

Fish prices at the South Boston Fish Pier were forced down today by the receipt of more than 1,500,000 pounds of fresh fish from steam trawlers and schooners. This is the largest amount of fish landed at the pier in one day for many months. A fleet of 21 vessels landed the catch, the largest amount coming in the steam trawler Surge which brought 210,500 pounds, said to be the largest catch ever made here by a steam trawler in the fresh fish trade.

Wholesale dealers quoted these prices, per hundredweight, today: Haddock, \$5.50 to \$7; star cod, \$10.50 to \$12; market cod, \$5 to \$6.50; pollock, \$5 to \$7.25; large hake, \$11; small hake \$8 and cusk \$5 to \$7.25.

Groundfish arrivals were the steamers Surge with 210,500 pounds; White Cap, 123,500; Tide, 150,000; Breakwater, 103,500; Wave, 187,500 and Crest 39,000. Schooners landing catches were the A W Black, 12,000 pounds; Waltham, 19,500; Athena, 11,500; Mary Santos, 43,000; A C Nunan, 10,300; Elsie, 39,000; Redding, 412,000; T S Gorton, 48,000; A P Andrew, 58,300; N J Hammond, 40,000; Bay State, 52,700; Aréthusa, 72,000; Morning Star, 50,500; Henrietta, 51,000; Catherine, 47,000; Somerville, 47,000 and Robert and Richard with 41,000 pounds.

I. O. U. H. DINNER TO END CONVENTION

Delegates to the third annual convention of the Independent Order United Hebrews of America will close the convention with a banquet in Ruggles Hall tonight. Among the invited speakers are Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, Representative Simon Swig, Joseph C. Pelletier, Nathan Tufts, Abraham Alpert, Moses Lowen, and Morris Diamond.

When the convention opened in Paine Hall yesterday, there were more than 500 accredited delegates present. The Burnett Immigration Bill, proposing a literacy test for immigrants, was denounced and a protest granted was denounced and a protest passed and sent to the President and members of Congress. Louis Davis, grand secretary of the lodge, reported the organization of 13 new lodges in the past year and an increase in membership of 1275 members. An appeal for relief funds for Jews in the warring countries was made.

The seventh annual celebration of the founding of the Jewish Children's Aid Society will be observed tomorrow evening at the Hotel Somerset. The society has provided relief amounting to \$9000 during the past year and industrial training courses have been conducted for more than 200 children.

SUFFRAGE SCHOOL READY FOR OPENING

Present indications are that the suffrage training school which holds its first session tomorrow morning at the headquarters, 555 Boylston Street, will open with an enrollment of 50 women. The school will be similar to that recently conducted in Baltimore and will continue four weeks with regular sessions Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:30 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Instruction will be given in suffrage history, argumentation, parliamentary law, and similar subjects.

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley will be the instructor in suffrage history of the United States and the world; Mrs. Ruth Sibley Haskell on suffrage literature; Mrs. Claude U. Gilson in the organization of new districts; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson in public speaking; Miss Mary W. Dewson on methods of lobbying; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, publicity propaganda; Mrs. Mary I. Wren, press work; Miss Elsie Willcox, parliamentary practice, and Mrs. George H. Parker, money raising.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Joseph H. O'Neil, treasurer of the New England Belgian Relief Fund, acknowledges additional contributions amounting to \$2430.37, making total contributions amounting to \$244,734.75 to Jan. 26. There was expended for supplies of all kinds to Nov. 15, 1916, the sum of \$242,527.68. Subscriptions should be sent to the treasurer at 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

LARGER STORAGE SPACE PROPOSED TO LOWER PRICES

New York Market Board Official Urges Terminal of Ten Times Present Capacity to Care for Foodstuffs

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new cause for the high price of food has been brought forward by Cyrus C. Miller, former borough president of the Bronx and secretary of the mayor's market committee, says the Mail.

Mr. Miller charged that the cold storage warehouses were responsible; but, instead of basing this charge on the familiar grounds that cold storage took too much food out of the market, he declared cold storage warehouses received far too little food. As the best correction he could think of for high prices, Mr. Miller urged that 10 times the present supply of cold storage space be provided as soon as possible. He charged that a ring of wholesalers, storage men and bankers were responsible for preventing a vast increase in available space for storage.

He said if the city had 10 times the present available space for storing food, many times the amount of food now finding its way into the homes of New York consumers would be offered by farmers at fair and reasonable prices and could be bought, held and sold at fair prices.

One of the big things for which the city needs terminal markets, according to Mr. Miller, is to multiply greatly the amount of available storage space and arrange this space over railroad tracks and near wharves, where food may be easily taken in and stored under public control. "Just take into account," Mr. Miller said, "the fact that Boston, with only 700,000 people, has 200,000,000 cubic feet of cold storage warehouse space, the same amount as New York has. Chicago also has 200,000,000 cubic feet."

"Companies that have tried to build more storage warehouses here have encountered sudden and unexpected credit reversals and have been made to understand very decidedly that more storage space was not desired."

"The biggest thing needed to bring food here in ample quantity is a sufficient space to hold it in prime condition when it arrives. Boston has 14,000,000 cubic feet of storage space in one spot. You don't have to be in right to get all the storage space you need in that town."

"We ought to have the biggest and cheapest market in the world here in New York. Terminal markets will make it so. The piers now are too small, but they were never built to be so. There is no storage space and lots of spoilage. There is a state of anarchy in the trucking business. There is no selling space and no facilities for buyers to meet market masters and sellers of the goods conveniently. That's what we must furnish."

"Our terminal market is more than a warehouse. There must be warehouses up stairs, telegraph offices, a restaurant, auction-rooms, unloading and loading platforms—a gigantic plant in which to do a gigantic business. And then the market must make its own deliveries with its own truck system—10 trucks doing the work now done by 190."

"That will knock the cost of living to a much lower level, and only those who now thrive on chaos will object very strenuously. The farmer will find the consumer as a means of getting into closer contact with him, and he will send his goods here with a confidence that has never before existed."

Mr. Miller was president of a committee on terminal markets which reported in 1913 to Mayor Gaynor. He is continuing his activities in the present Mayor's committee and hopes to push through plans for greatly extending the cold storage facilities here at the next legislative session.

LABOR INDORSES DAYLIGHT SAVING

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter received by Daniel Bloomfield of Boston, announces that the executive council has passed a resolution indorsing the daylight saving plan. It says: "We urge the inauguration of a 'Daylight Saving' project for the conservation of time and opportunity for great leisure and open air exercise for the masses of the people and we insist that in order that the change may be beneficial it must have its general application throughout the United States. We will gratefully receive from and actively give to any groups the fullest support in the attainment of the 'Daylight Saving' project, so long as it shall be utilized for the purpose herein declared."

WAR FUND TO BE RAISED BY CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—The sum of a half billion dollars is to be appropriated by the Dominion Government for war purposes for the year ending March 31, 1918. The Government will also ask for power to raise a domestic war loan of \$100,000,000. The Premier has given notice of a resolution which will probably be moved within a fortnight to grant this sum to defray the expenses which will be incurred during the year.

During the present year, the expense of Canada's share in the war has been about \$1,000,000 daily; next year it will be half as large again, and it is altogether probable that even this figure will be exceeded if the war is not concluded by March, 1918.

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Shepard Norwell Company Tremont St., Winter St., Temple Pl.

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Our umbrella store specializes in and carries most complete stocks of these umbrellas. Of special interest just now is

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With desired new colors—garnet, burgundy, green, navy and contrasting borders. Some styles illustrated.

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NEW PARASOLS

New shapes—new color design—new style handles.

Prices \$5.00 to \$15.00

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

GERMAN SONGS GIVEN BY MISS GERHARDT

Miss Elena Gerhardt, Soprano—Song recital in Jordan Hall, afternoon of Jan. 27, with Walter Golde playing the accompaniments. The program: "An die Musik," "Liebeschaft," "Rastlose Liebe," "Im Abendroth," "Auf dem Wasser zu singen" and "Der Musensohn." Schubert, "Auf die Nacht," "Schwanenlied," "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer," "Der Jäger," "Der Tod das ist die kühle Nacht" and "Von ewiger Liebe." Brahms, "Gesang Weyla's," "Jungen Leute" and "In dem Hause meiner Locken." Wolf, "Ruhe meine Seele" and "Ständchen." Strauss.

Better singing than Miss Gerhardt's could not be asked for. Better in respect to vocal technique and interpretative effect is seldom, if ever, heard. Such variety of style, from her long, sustained phrasing in the Schubert "Auf dem Wasser," to her short, crisp phrasing in the Brahms, "Der Jäger," is not often achieved at a recital. Such variety of sentiment, too, from that of the exalted apostrophe to Music, with which the Schubert pieces began, to that of the whimsical address of the maid to the soldier lads in the second of the numbers by Wolf, is far from common.

Vocal craftsmanship on this occasion was at its highest mark. It was a model for students of singing to measure themselves by. If technical perfection and interpretative mastery were all that is to be desired, and certainly they are the hardest things for a performer to attain, then this soprano would go on record as making a complete success on Saturday afternoon. If, again, applause were the only indication needed of the approval of the audience, then, too, this soprano would go on record as wholly successful. But, technical excellence and applause notwithstanding, the sum of the artist's expression was rather small. Her recital did not have the meaning it might have had.

What performers can judge their success by is not applause for themselves but for their message. And Miss Gerhardt, with her stereotyped program of songs by Schubert, Brahms, Wolf and Strauss, could not present a message of any novelty, and consequently could not present one of great vitality. In making this compilation, she was only repeating what has been done over and over again until the effect, in spite of the greatness of each composer taken by himself, is weak. The program is one of unremitting emphasis on the first unimpaired note of the first unimpaired note of the first unimpaired note.

When this soprano brings to her Boston public a program that is more clearly chosen by herself instead of by the musical dictionary makers, she will persuade as well as compel applause.

CABBAGES HIGH IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN BENITO, Tex.—Farmers in the Rio Grande Valley are now receiving \$100 a ton for cabbage, said to be the highest price ever paid in Texas to the grower. The crop is large. The record top price for cabbage before this season was \$55 a ton.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Little Women," 8:10. Colonial—Cohan Revue, 1918; 8. Copley—"Candide," 8:10. Hollis—"Pierrot the Prodigious," 8:15. Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45. Plymouth—Miss Grace George in "Di-vorçons" and "Half an Hour," 8. Shubert—"Eileen," 8:10. Tremont—"Miss Springtime," 8. Wilbur—"The Unchastened Woman," 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur. Colonial, Hollis, Shubert, Tremont, 2:15; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

MR. ELMAN HEARD IN VIOLIN PROGRAM

Mischa Elman, Violinist—Recital in Symphony Hall with Philip Gordon playing the accompaniments; afternoon of Jan. 28. The program: Sonata in D major, Nardini-David; concerto, No. 5, Vieuxtemps; poème, op. 25, Chausson; pastoral, Scarlatti-Julius; caprice, Harrison; air de ballet, Grétry-Franco; march from "The Ruins of Athens," Beethoven-Auer; caprice, No. 24, Paganini-Auer.

Transcriptions are taking a place of great importance at popular violin recitals of late. They are preferred by players for audiences such as Mr. Mudgett assembles on Sunday afternoons in Symphony Hall, while the regular masterworks of the repertoire are reserved for orchestral and chamber music audiences. The reason for this growing preeminence of arranged music is commonly referred to the demand of the public for variety in violin programs. A popular audience is said to want the artist of this week to play something different from what the artist of last week played. It is not contented, as is a Symphony concert audience, with the narrow range of the classics. It wishes Elman, Kreisler, Ysaye and Zimbalist to be individual in their choice of pieces as well as in their style of playing. It dislikes having them all stick to the Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Tchaikovsky concertos year after year. True enough, it is not averse to having them play every time some threadbare little fiddle tune as an encore—something familiar in needle and disk reproduction—but generally speaking it wants other than merely routine entertainments.

A satisfactory kind of music transcriptions are provided they do not lead to misunderstandings. The Nardini-David sonata, for example, is a pleasant piece to listen to, but nobody should imagine that there is much Nardini about it or much of the Eighteenth Century school of Italian violin composition. Except in the fundamental material, it is a work of the Mendelssohnian period. Then take the Grétry air, arranged by Franko. What ever so remote remainder of French music in pre-Revolutionary times is there in it? Somewhat less modernized is the twenty-fourth caprice of Paganini, adapted by Auer. And quite in the style of the original music is Auer's adaptation of the "Turkish" march of Beethoven, which the violinist plays before the Grétry piece, instead of after, as the program read.

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MINE UNION CASE REVIEW IS ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today was asked to review the case of the Coronado and other mining companies against the United Mine Workers Union for triple damages under the Clayton Antitrust Act totalling \$1,283,462.31, for alleged interference with the output of non-union coal companies. The mine workers claim their organization cannot be made defendant in the case because it is not a corporation.

CONGRESSIONAL UNION

Mrs. W. D. Ascoug, chairman of the Connecticut branch of the Congressional Union, will speak in Town Hall, Framingham on Tuesday evening; in Whitney Hall, Brookline, on Wednesday evening; at the home of Mrs. Stephen Chase in Dedham, on Thursday evening, and in Library Hall in Lawrence, on Friday evening. The topic will be the policies of the Congressional Union.

HONOLULU

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MANY STATES TO BE REPRESENTED AT ROADS SHOW

Reports Indicate Large Attendance at Meetings of Three National Organizations in Boston Next Week

Reports received indicate that more states will be represented at the convention of the American Road Builders Association, the American Good Roads Congress and the National Good Roads Show, to be held in Boston next week, than at any previous gathering of these organizations. In response to letters sent to the governors of other states by Governor McCall, inviting them to send representatives, the replies received indicate that the attendance will represent a large area.

Governors Whitman of New York, Sleeper of Michigan, Manning of South Carolina and Frazier of North Dakota have accepted Governor McCall's invitation for their respective states. Each Governor heard from his three or four men well known in highway work and road buildings to represent his state in Boston next week. In nearly every instance one of the representatives is the state highway commissioner.

The mayors of many cities in the United States have also designated representatives to be present at the meetings. Cleveland, O., is to be represented by the vice-president and secretary of the Cleveland Automobile Club and the secretary of the Cleveland Advertising Club. Other cities which have promised representation in Boston next week are Buffalo, N. Y., Portland and Astoria, Ore., Joplin, Mo., Joliet, Pa., Springfield, Mo., Columbia, S. C., Tyrone, Pa., Wheeling, Va., Columbia, S. C., Plymouth and Berlin, N. H., Cranston, R. I., and Lowell, Somerville, Malden, Newburyport, Cambridge, Worcester, Lawrence, Lynn and Brookline, Mass.

Canada is to be represented. One of the cities in the Dominion, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, has sent the names of two representatives to the association and congress. The road commissioner and the city engineer will appear here for New Glasgow.

Paul C. Cummings, secretary of the general convention committee of the American Road Builders Association, says: "The interest which has been shown in the highway meetings to be held next week in Boston has been particularly gratifying to the officials of the congress, who are already assured that the gathering of this kind will be the greatest one of its kind ever held."

The preparations for the Eighth National Good Roads Show, to be held in Mechanics Building, are far advanced. The show will be opened on Monday night at 8 o'clock. The exhibits are being shipped here already and the work of installation is to begin soon. Exhibits are to be made by the United States Government, the Massachusetts Highway Commission, the Florida State Road Department, the Maine State Highway Commission, New Hampshire State Highway Department, New Jersey Department of Public Roads, Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

E. L. Powers, secretary of the American Road Builders Association, whose offices are in New York, sends to the Boston committee today a list of 85 manufacturing and industrial concerns all of which are to have exhibits in the show next week. He says that there are many others who are to exhibit at the display to be made in the Mechanics Building.

On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 8, there will be a formal reception and party in Paul Revere Hall. Arrangements for this function are now being completed by a local committee acting in conjunction with the executive committee of the American Road Builders Association. The receiving party will include Governor and Mrs. McCall, Mayor and Mrs. Curley of Boston, Col. William D. Sohler of the Massachusetts Highway Association and Mrs. Sohler, Arthur W. Dean, president of the American Road Builders Association and Mrs. Dean, and others.

REFERENDUM INDORSED

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have reported favorably on the three referenda of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States providing that traffic shall not be interrupted by any dispute between railroads and their employees until a public investigation and report of the merits of the controversy has been made; that in any board of investigation or arbitration the public shall have a majority of the members, and not the contending parties; that a special statistical bureau shall be established by the Interstate Commerce Commission to gather data on employment conditions on railroads.

PRESIDENT GONZALEZ OUSTED

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—The President of Costa Rica, Alfredo Gonzalez, was deposed from office by the military forces of the capital, supported by a great number of citizens, on Saturday. The administrative power was conferred on the Minister of War, Frederico Tinoco, as provisional chief of the executive. The cause of the step taken, according to the leaders of the movement, is the reelection aims of the President.

REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR WINS

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Supreme Court has returned a decision holding that Thomas E. Campbell, Republican, is the de facto Governor of Arizona. The decision ousts G. W. P. Hunt, Democrat, who had claimed reelection.

CHARITIES REPORT SHOWS DECREASE IN NUMBER HELPED

Boston Organization Says Comparatively Small Reduction Is Due to Higher Cost of Living

During the past year the Associated Charities of Boston aided 4071 families, a decrease of 15 per cent from the number aided in the preceding year. The annual report of the organization explains the comparatively small reduction in the amount of relief in a year of reduced unemployment, higher wages, and general prosperity, to the abnormal increase in the cost of living.

"Wages have advanced, but many wage earners are worse off today than they were a year ago," says the report. "A dollar is worth much less than it was. The common articles of food have increased more than 25 per cent in price during the last 12 months. The increased cost of living is felt by all in the community, but it falls with particular force upon families with an income of \$800 or less a year. With prices normal, the proportion of such a family budget devoted to food is generally less than 50 per cent. Today the expenditures for clothing, for heat and light, and even for rent, must be curtailed if the wage of the head of the family is to provide a proper amount of nutritive food."

The Associated Charities found that intemperance was one of the largest causes of poverty, affecting individuals and family incomes both directly and indirectly. The committee of the alcohol problem has been conducting considerable educational work on the effects of alcoholism.

"The committee at present is conducting a survey to determine the relationship of intemperance to poverty as revealed by the records of charity organization societies. It is hoped that this study may help to determine the effect of prohibitory laws upon the number of applications for charitable help in the community as well as to indicate in some degree how large a part alcoholism plays in causing social misery."

A study of the operation of the Mothers' Aid Law of 1913 has been made and it is noted that "our findings upon which to base any deductions as to what has been the result of this new form of relief for a selected group of dependents are but fragmentary."

Better care for the children and improved provisions for families, and an increase in the attention which the public is giving to the causes which bring about a need for this kind of relief are considered as benefits of the Mothers Aid Law.

On the other hand, the report states that this law has not materially decreased the number of children "placed out" by child helping agencies, public and private, that the number of public dependents has been increased causing an expenditure of \$225,000 annually in Boston and \$800,000 in the State each year, and finally that "relatives, churches, and some private charities seem less willing than formerly to do their part."

The income of the organization was \$51,937.92 of which \$41,324.49 was derived from subscriptions and donations. The expenses amounted to \$58,250.94, leaving a deficit of \$6313.02.

COOPERATIVE BANK FOR EMPLOYEES OF BOSTON PROPOSED

Boston's some 14,800 city employees will have a cooperative bank for their exclusive use during this year, if the announcement of Mayor Curley before the Massachusetts Cooperative Bank League at its twenty-eighth annual dinner at the Brunswick Saturday, materializes. "The cooperative bank is a great asset to the community and country," said the Mayor. "It develops thrift and industry."

"We have developed thrift among our city workers and we are going farther to preserve and encourage that thrift, we are going to have a City of Boston Cooperative Bank, and one year from today we hope to be affiliated with this league."

Channing Cox, speaker of the Massachusetts House, commented the league on its selection of David I. Walsh, former Governor of Massachusetts, as president for the ensuing year, saying, "he is a great leader, but a gentle master."

Augustus L. Thorndike, State Bank Commissioner, gave a brief talk on cooperative banks and the law pertaining thereto, and G. Cullen Sullivan, attorney for the Perpetual Building and Loan Association of Anderson, S. C., spoke of "Sentimental Efficiency."

E. L. Keesler of Charlotte, N. C., who spoke at the business meeting of the league in the morning, invited the some 400 persons in attendance to visit the South and send their children to southern schools. He paid a high tribute to women in the business world.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS THE TOPIC

NEWTON, Mass.—Dr. Luther H. Gullick, the founder of the Camp Fire Girls, explained the movement last night in an address on "Education For Girls" at Trinity Church. Dr. Gullick declared the work of the organization while corresponding in part to that of the Boy Scouts, "is also designated to bring back girls to the responsibility of the household from which modern industries are rapidly weaning them."

SHELTERING HOME SITE

A site in the Grove Hall district is to be sought for the Beneth Israel Sheltering Home in accordance with a vote of the subscribers at a special meeting yesterday. For a term of years the institution was on Stillman Street, North End, but the organization outgrew these quarters some time ago.

PLAN PROPOSED TO REORGANIZE B. & M. SYSTEM

Pearson Trustees Give Out Report of Expert, Employed by Them to Examine Into the Affairs of the Corporation

CONCORD, N. H.—Trustees Carr and Remick of the Pearson holdings of Concord & Montreal stock, have released for publication the report of Earl W. Fitzhugh, former vice-president of the Grand Trunk, employed by Messrs. Carr and Remick to examine into the Boston & Maine reorganization plans.

The Pearson trustees are careful to declare that the publication does not commit them to any plan of reorganization, and add that they "will stand for a continuation of the lease of the Concord & Montreal until something is offered as a substitute therefor that is measurably safe and fair to its stockholders and the public."

At the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature the Pearson trustees were foremost in fighting the reorganization plan that had been sanctioned by legislation in the other states affected, Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont.

The features of the Fitzhugh plan for reorganization of the Boston & Maine system are:

An issue of 50-year 4 per cent bonds for the retirement of the Boston & Maine common stock held in the interest of the New Haven; and for the retirement of the outstanding bonds of the Boston & Maine, and its subsidiaries leased or controlled when due, and for the payment of outstanding bonds and short term notes of subsidiary corporations; and for betterments, improvements and other purposes.

An issue of first preferred 6 per cent stock, cumulative as to dividends, to be given in exchange to all holders of leased line stock, the exchange to be on such a basis that those now receiving less than 6 per cent, like holders of Fitchburg stock, shall receive less shares in the new stock than they now possess, while holders of leased lines stock now receiving 8 to 10 per cent shall receive more shares than they now possess.

An issue of 6 per cent cumulative second preferred stock to be exchanged for Boston & Maine preferred at par.

An issue of common stock for exchange at par with the common stock of the Boston & Maine, except the Boston & Maine common now held in the interest of the New Haven.

An issue of serial equipment trust notes for new equipment.

An issue of "some security" (income bonds or debenture bonds) to pay off the Hampden Railroad claim, if such claim is established either by court or by agreement, interest payments on such security to be made secondary to dividends on the first preferred stock.

Control of the new corporation by the leased lines by majority representation in the directorate and executive committee.

No new stock to pay floating debt of the Boston & Maine.

Messrs. Carr and Remick say the Fitzhugh plan "deserves careful attention," and quote his statement: "A number of securities now held in the Boston & Maine treasury, which under the present financial condition are of little value, and cannot be sold, under this plan of reorganization will become valuable and may be sold."

The Pearson trustees are sanguine that: "Thus the floating debt may be paid from the proceeds of these securities together with the cash assets in the treasury."

The Fitzhugh report declared the weakness of the Boston & Maine system not to be due to excessive fixed charges payable to the leased lines, but to "unwise and extravagant management."

Mr. Fitzhugh concludes: "It is of vital importance to the financial institutions of New England states, and to private investors in its securities, that the corporations shall be placed upon a sound financial basis as quickly as possible. The delay which has occurred in reaching an agreement for consolidation and reorganization has already resulted in considerable loss and further delay will result in greater loss and vexatious and expensive litigation."

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS

Captain Parker of the general staff, U. S. A., is to give a course of three lectures at the Harvard Club under the auspices of the New England committee of the Military Training Camps Association on Feb. 2, 14 and 28. It is announced that this year's camps will be divided into junior and senior divisions, the former for boys from 15 to 18 years of age. For the senior division there will be four camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., namely, in June, July, August and September. For the juniors there will be two camps at Ft. Terry, Plum Island, N. Y., and at Portland, Me.

CONVENTIONS FOR BOSTON

Among the organizations which have notified the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that they will hold their annual conventions in Boston this year are the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists and Guitarists during the week of April 29, International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union of North America during the week of July 15, National Archery Association of the United States in August, and the Intercollegiate Menorah Association in December.

LESS POLITICS IN PREPARING BOSTON BUDGET EXPECTED

Constructive Work Now Being Done the Mayor Hopes to Further Extend in Future

The constructive work on the city budget for next year, which Mayor Curley and the Boston Finance Commission are doing, the Mayor hopes to extend in the future to the lasting and practical benefit of the city. Cooperation in the formulating of actual policies for the wise expenditure of the money of the taxpayers by the Finance Commission with the Mayor is something which may be the outgrowth of the present collaboration in the preparation of the budget.

More business and less politics in the conduct of the affairs of the city would suit Mayor Curley according to those who are close to him. He has said flatly that he hopes the preparation of the budget, through conferences between the Finance Commission and himself, will result in a more finished form of first draft, one which the City Council can go through very quickly and one in which there will be less opportunity for unnecessary delay and for the playing of politics at the expense of the taxpayer by any faction.

The Mayor, Chairman Murphy of the Finance Commission, Engineer Emerson of the Finance Commission and Budget Commissioner Carven have completed practically 10 departments of the city. They have agreed very generally on the proposed expenditures for the Art, Auditing, City Clerk, City Planning, Election, Institutions, Registration, Registry, Soldiers' Relief, Street Laying Out and Treasury departments of the city.

The Mayor has held conferences with the department heads of these and many of the other activities of the city. Since he held his conferences with the Finance Commission representatives he has met the department chiefs again and has told them just what they must cut down and where the economies must be more strict than last year. The increased cost of materials the Mayor and Finance Commission appreciate, but they propose to hold down the expenditure to the lowest stage possible with good government to keep the outlay of money in bounds.

The present conduct of budget preparation is believed by best posted officials at City Hall to warrant the hope that the elimination of politics from the work of framing the year's bill of expenses is possible, at least to a considerable degree. In the opinion of persons well versed in municipal affairs of Boston the purposes of the charter, as interpreted by many interested in the well-being of the city, would be more nearly carried out if the work of advising with the Mayor were made a practise as well as the conferences for the benefit of the City Council. In the conduct of the preparation of this budget those hopeful of better things for the city see ground for encouragement.

The conferences at City Hall over the budget by the Mayor and Chairman Murphy are reported to have been more satisfactory than had been anticipated. "A half-way meeting ground was approached by both men and it is said that their meetings have been very satisfactory to both. A plan to give and take and of ready compromise has been struck."

The big Public Works Department and the Park and Recreation Department contain large problems over which honest differences of opinion may arise, but so far the men engaged in scrutinizing the first and rough draft of the budget are so readily coming together upon many items of expenditure formerly disputed that hope of reaching the same results in the larger fields is entertained.

PARCEL POST MADE TO AID IN SUPPLY OF FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Postmaster Frank B. Schutz believes that he can make the parcels post an instrument to aid in reducing the high prices of necessities. His plan is to establish the post office as a medium of exchange between the farmers in the five or six counties surrounding Milwaukee and the city dwellers. The first essential is a list of producers who will sell by the parcels post method, and the second is a list of city people who prefer to get fresh butter and eggs and other table necessities direct from the farm.

Mr. Schutz is solving the first part of the problem by enlisting the aid of the town and village postmasters. Circulars have been sent out calling their attention to the value of the parcels post as a medium of exchange, and other circulars have accompanied these, to be hung in the post offices, appealing to the farmers to enter their names on the list of those willing to sell to Milwaukeeans. Many have done so, and others are sending them in daily.

In the second part of his problem the postmaster has had the aid of prices themselves, for those who have ordered have found that they could pay the charges and still save a little on an order of butter, eggs, or dressed poultry. Naturally this has served to advertise the plan, with the aid of the city papers, which have been liberal. Already considerable business is being done under the plan.

BOSTON ALLIED BAZAAR PROFIT

The executive committee of the National Allied Bazaar, held in Boston for 10 days in December, reports that the net proceeds were \$450,185.02. The net proceeds of the New York Bazaar, which ran for 18 days, were about \$470,000.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Prospective Furniture Buyers—

Our Annual February Furniture Sale

Begins Monday, Feb. 5th

Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 1st 2nd and 3rd, are Inspection Days, when

The pieces to be offered at this sale will be on exhibition and may be reserved until the sale opens

For more than two decades those who have taken advantage of this sale know that no better values have been offered anywhere in New England. Appreciating the confidence which we believe the entire New England public places in this, New England's Biggest Store—in its merchandise and management—we wish to say that the above mentioned sale will be the biggest we have ever featured, both as to variety of pieces—quality—and values offered.

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW YORK AIMS HARD BLOW AT PRIMARY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The movement to abolish or modify the direct primary law in New York State has been initiated in the Legislature by the appointment of a committee of Republican Senators to collect information on the subject. This committee was chosen by a caucus of Republican senators, the party, in that body, having assumed the responsibility of undertaking the work. There is general dissatisfaction with the present primary law enacted at a special session in 1912, and applied for the first time in 1914. Critics of the law are divided into two general groups: First, those who want what they call a real primary law, and second, those who never have been in favor of direct primaries and now want to go back to the old convention system of making nominations. The committee also wants to change the Massachusetts ballot system enacted at the same time and go back to the plan of allowing voters to vote the straight ticket by a cross at the top of a column.

Modifications of the primary plan proposed are committee designation of candidates, leaving to the enrolled voters of a party the right to ratify the designations or to reject them by the nomination of others; also, the method of making nomination in convention final unless petition for other nominations are filed in opposition.

It is proposed also to submit the different plans to the voters and allow them to choose the one they prefer. Advocates of direct primaries point out that the chief defects in the present law are: (1) The burden of getting signatures properly sworn to; (2) the expense of obtaining petitions; (3) expense imposed on candidates of getting before the voters as to what planks and policies the candidate favors.

FIREMAN'S BILL OPPOSED

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have adopted the recommendations of the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs to oppose legislation providing for the introduction of the two-platoon system for all fire departments in the State on the ground that it would result in decreased efficiency, place an unwarranted financial burden on the municipalities, and that no legislation is needed to permit the mayors and city councils to adopt such a system if they see fit.

MORE EXITS FOR SCHOOL

At the request of the Home and School Association of the John D. Philbrick School in Roslindale the school building is to be provided with two new exits and extra fire escapes. The parents' association has contended that the building did not provide properly for the protection of the children. The school building was completed three years ago at a cost of \$58,000. Since then \$17,800 have been spent in increasing the area of the school yard and for grading.

SHAKESPEARE CRITICIZED

In a lecture on "What We Really Know About Shakespeare" at the Public Library yesterday, Dr. Francis H. Wade declared that very little is known about Shakespeare and that while biographers have made much of his good qualities "the truth is that Shakespeare was very far from being perfect as a man or as a poet." Many of the poet's tropes and metaphors were described as "singularly inaccurate."

PAPAGO GRANT IS DEFENDED BY COMMISSIONER

Mr. Sells Replies to Protestants and Declares Indians Need All the Land Given Them

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee representing the Chamber of Commerce of Tucson, Ariz., has protested to Secretary Lane against the recent executive order creating a large reservation of desert land for the Papago Indians, in Southern Arizona, and to demand its revocation or material reduction. They were accompanied by Senators Ashurst and Smith and Representative Hayden, Arizona's entire congressional delegation.

After the protests had fully stated their case, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, defended the action of the Government in creating this reservation. He called to testify on his side eight men regarded as qualified to do so from personal knowledge.

The Tucson delegation charged that the amount of land set aside for the reservation was greatly in excess of what was required. They also argued that 25 acres was enough for each head of stock. The commissioner's expert declared that even under the most favorable conditions, where any water was available, at least 75 acres per head were required, and more often, he said, it would take over 100 acres. In reply to a question of the commissioner, the Tucson delegation admitted that a certain valley contained the best land in that section, and when asked how many whites were living there, they did not know. Mr. Sells said there were only 20 families living there, with a much greater per capita acreage than was set aside for the Papagos.

The commissioner contended that the reservation, while seemingly large in point of acreage, was in the heart of a big desert, and that every acre of it was needed for these Indians.

UNION PARK FORUM

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman was the speaker before the Union Park Forum in Temple Ohabei Shalom last evening. Her subject was "War and Women."

WAR MUST GO ON, ARGUES SIR THOMAS WHITE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canada's determination to aid the British Empire and its allies to continue this war to a triumphant end was voiced by Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, and Rudolph Lemieux, member of the Canadian Parliament and former Postmaster-General of the Dominion, in addresses at a dinner of the Canadian Society here Saturday night. Declaring that this is a war of "irreconcilable ideals," Sir Thomas asserted:

"Anglo-Saxon freedom and Prussian militarism cannot both survive. The conflict of two ideals is fundamental, and it appears to us in Canada that the war must go on until one ideal is firmly established and the other utterly overthrown or put in process of certain extinction."

POSTAL CLERKS CELEBRATION

The Boston Post Office Clerks Mutual Benefit Association will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in the Mechanics Building tomorrow evening when Postmaster William F. Murray will be the guest of honor. Invitations have been sent to Governor McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks, Mayor Curley, former Governor Walsh and former Mayor Fitzgerald and Congressmen Tague, Gallivan, Tinkham, Olney, Carter, Roberts and Dallinger, together with a number of others in the State and Federal governments.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Boston Chamber of Commerce will be represented by 10 delegates and 10 alternates at the fifth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to be held in Washington for three days beginning Jan. 31. Among the questions for discussion are the railroad situation, national defense, and daylight saving.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE

Prof. Harry F. Ward of the Boston University School of Theology gave a lecture in the Old South Meeting House yesterday afternoon on "Mobilizing Against War." George W. Coleman presided and the lecture was preceded by a musical program.

GLOVE SHOP

Filene's

Good Filene gloves for less than \$1.50

Importers and manufacturers of gloves are demanding increases of 50 and 75 per cent and sometimes more, but in spite of this ever-increasing cost we have in stock for the present—

Plenty of Rambler overseas gloves with Paris point or heavily embroidered backs \$1.25

Plenty of Filene washable capeskin gloves \$1.25 and \$1.35

Better Filene gloves

\$1.75 for Securite kid and washable capeskin gloves.
\$2 for several styles of Securite kid gloves.
\$2 for several styles of Securite washable capeskin gloves.
\$2.50 for genuine mocha gloves.

We advise everyone to buy enough gloves to last for several seasons.

Filene's—mail orders Allied—Street Door

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

ARC LIGHT COSTS INVESTIGATED AT EDISON HEARING

Engineer for Company Says That Increase of \$5 From Original Price for Gilbert Tops Is Due to Improvements

Installation costs of arc lights and cable splicing and manhole connections were considered by Leonard E. Elden, engineer for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, at the continued hearing on the terms of the Boston street lighting contract, before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today.

Prof. Harry E. Clifford, who has been before the board as an expert for the city, was unable to continue today, and in his absence Mr. Elden was called to the stand for the third time. The morning session opened with an inquiry into the increase in price of the so-called Gilbert tops for arc lights. These tops were formerly installed at a cost of \$12 per light, but of late the price has been \$17.

Mr. Elden stated that the increase in price was due to mechanical and electrical improvements proposed by the engineers of the Edison company to the Lundin Electric & Machine Company, which had the contract for this work. He added that the increase in cost was the result of the adoption of these proposals.

At the hearings on the petition of the Edison company for an increase in its capital stock it was brought out that Mr. Elden was an officer and director of the Lundin Electric & Machine Company.

At the last day's hearing on the petition Frederick M. Ives, counsel for the Edison company, stated that Mr. Elden had severed his connection with the Lundin company since the hearings were instituted.

Mr. Elden told the board that the ornamental composite bases for the large arc lights in the large squares and parks were used instead of the cast iron bases, following a conference between Mayor Curley and Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison company. These large lights are set on poles 55 feet in height at a cost of \$350 each, according to the estimates filed with the board today by Mr. Elden.

Commissioner Morris Schaaf wanted to know who proposed the composite bases. Mr. Elden replied: "I don't just know, but I do know that the Mayor conferred with President Edgar and that the Mayor wanted to have the poles made to have an aesthetic appearance, so the base was made of decorative metal and the top surmounted by a casting fashioned in the form of a harp."

PEACE LEAGUE PROGRAM READ TO THE SENATE

(Continued from page one)

this time would be a question impossible to submit to such arbitration.

The South Carolina resolution follows: "That we heartily endorse the position of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in advocating that, after the close of the present war, the United States take the initiative in forming a league of nations to guarantee the future peace of the world."

A telegram from the officers of the Connecticut branch of the League to Enforce Peace, protests against Senate action on the President's address that would lead the United States to a stand against eventual participation in a league of nations. The question is called too momentous for the Senate to act on prior to a thorough popular discussion. It is further declared "There is no valid reason for an attempt to commit this Government in a matter of such vast possibilities. Hostile and partisanship are alike deplorable."

An attempt by Senator Shafroth of Colorado to adopt a special rule to hold a night session Tuesday for discussing the pending Porto Rico civil government measure was defeated. There is a growing sentiment that this bill may not be acted upon at this session. Senator Shafroth, in charge of the bill, emphasized its importance in asking for a night session. He explained that under existing law the Porto Ricans have no delegate in Congress.

HAWAII INCOME TAX INCREASE

HONOLULU, H. T.—Total collections made by the internal revenue office in the district of Hawaii amounted for the fiscal year of 1916 to \$689,137.55, according to the report of the Internal Revenue Department just made public, says the Star Bulletin. This is the largest payment ever made by the local department to the central office and a portion of the largest collection ever credited to the whole department, for the total collections by all internal revenue offices in the United States was \$512,723,287.77, a gain of \$97,042,236.91 over the previous year.

NOT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Passengers who arrived here from Liverpool on the American line steamship St. Louis, who were in London on the night of Jan. 19 when a large munition plant exploded near the city, said the disaster occurred, not at Woolwich Arsenal, as was at first believed, but at Silvertown, about seven or eight miles east of London, on the Great Eastern Railway.

TRIBUTE PAID TO THE KAISER ON ANNIVERSARY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—At a luncheon in honor of the Kaiser's anniversary at German main headquarters on Saturday, Emperor Karl, toasting the Kaiser proclaimed the enemy responsible for the war and its continuance, declared the achievements of the Central Powers' armies justified pride and confidence in the future and expressed his feelings of friendship toward the Kaiser.

The Kaiser replied that the speaker's presence there was a new and sublime proof of solidarity between the Austro-Hungarian and German armies and peoples. The refusal of the peace offer would recoil on those who roughly rejected a sincere act of conciliation and the glory that had crowned the Austro-Hungarian and German forces would win a peace which would see the endurance of ties cemented by the war.

During the afternoon Dr. von Bothmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, and Dr. Alfred Zimmermann conferred with Count Czernin.

Kaiser as Peacemaker

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Replying to congratulations of the Academy of Sciences, the Kaiser telegraphed that the unspeakable determination to achieve victory of the German people would, he trusted, preserve the Fatherland from the ruin planned by the enemy.

The Tagliche Rundschau writes: "The German people, in the great majority, had with their Emperor hoped and believed and with him been disappointed and deceived. This united His Majesty the more indissolubly to the German people."

All papers refer to the Kaiser as promoter and initiator of peace, while many, including Austrian organs, invite President Wilson to continue his peace propaganda.

German Colonial Troops

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Kaiser has ordered the German Colonial Secretary to convey his appreciation of the courageous resistance offered to the enemy to the colonial troops as soon as possible.

Mr. Gerard at Services

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) by wireless to Sayville—Services held at the Cathedral in Berlin on the occasion of the Kaiser's anniversary were attended by James W. Gerard, the United States ambassador to Germany, and by the diplomatic representatives here of Argentina, China, Spain, Denmark and Norway.

At a meeting in the Berlin City Hall, held as a celebration for the Kaiser, Adolf Wermuth, the Lord Mayor, spoke of the economic and social conditions which would prevail after the war had been brought to a close. The Lord Mayor is quoted by the Overseas News Agency as saying: "Never has the German nation been more firmly united with the Emperor than now, when he appeals to us in order to prove that the hostility of our enemies is a grave mistake and that his pure interests will be lasting and truthful."

Polish Message to Kaiser

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) via Sayville wireless)—The newly constituted Polish State Council has telegraphed the Kaiser the following message:

"We beg Your Majesty to accept the expression of our deepest gratitude for the manifestation and promises made Nov. 5 by which Your Majesty's wisdom recognized as a war aim the promotion of humanity, and by which, together with your exalted ally, you guaranteed reestablishment of a Polish State."

PRETORIA'S GREETING TO GENERAL SMUTS

LONDON, England (Monday)—A telegram from Pretoria, South Africa, under date of Friday, states that Gen. Jan Christian Smuts had a magnificent public welcome upon his arrival in Pretoria on that day. The streets, which were decorated, were crowded with people from all parts of the Transvaal.

General Smuts, replying to addresses, said that he had been surprised beyond measure at the splendid cooperation of the mixed forces of his command and their wonderful work in the campaign, which "perhaps was the hardest in the history of the world."

He said that the difficulties were far greater than had been anticipated. The South Africans, he said, at the outset thought they could easily conquer the German troops, but they soon revised that opinion and his fellow officers declared that they never fought against better or braver troops. He described East Africa as one of the most glorious countries he had ever seen, but also the most difficult and dangerous, with incomparable mountains, forests and swamps. If the Imperial Government had known what they were doing in sending an army to conquer East Africa, he declared, they would have thought twice.

General Smuts said that what gave him the greatest pleasure was that the South African troops were composed of gentlemen, declaring "I never have seen better behaved troops in my life. If you want a certificate of their character, go to the numerous German women and children scattered throughout that barbarous country and ask them what they think of the South Africans; they will tell you."

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

the headquarters of the German general staff says: "Western war theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: After a strong artillery fire English detachments succeeded in occupying a small section of our most advanced line southwest of le Transloy and north of the River Somme."

In the other sectors of this front the day was quiet except for a temporary increase of artillery fire in limited sectors and isolated advance guard engagements.

Eastern war theater—Front of Prince Leopold: On the River Aa there was a violent artillery duel. On both sides of the river the Russians launched attacks which failed under heavy losses.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the Meste Canes sector on the Golden Bystritsa River the defense had to be placed nearer to the east bank of the stream on account of the superior Russian pressure.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: There were no important events.

Macedonian front: The Bulgarians gained advantages in engagements of reconnoitering detachments in the lowlands of the River Struma.

Sunday—Saturday's official statement says:

Between the Ancre and the Somme and on both banks of the River Aa (Russian front) there has been temporarily lively artillery activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—The official communication from British headquarters in France issued last night says:

"We entered the German trenches northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast at daybreak again this morning. Many casualties were inflicted on the Germans through the bombing of dugouts, and several prisoners were taken."

Another successful raid was carried out early this morning northeast of Festubert and additional prisoners were captured, including one officer. Our party returned without loss. An enemy attempt against one of our posts east of Fauquissart, after an intense bombardment, was driven off. There was some artillery activity on both sides during the day north of the Somme, in the neighborhood of Beaumont-Hamel, Lens and the Ypres sector. We operated a number of successful bombardments.

Four German airplanes were destroyed yesterday in air combats; three fell in our lines. Another hostile machine was driven down damaged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Monday)—The official French statement issued yesterday afternoon says:

On the left bank of the River Meuse there was grenade fighting in the vicinity of the eastern slope of Hill 304. On the right bank of the river we effected a coup de main last evening between Les Eparges and the Calonne trench, which was completely successful. We found numerous men in the enemy trenches and seized important booty.

In Lorraine there were artillery duels in the sectors of the forest of Bezange.

In the region of Moulinville a German airplane was brought to the earth by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

The official statement from headquarters last night reads:

The usual cannonade occurred along the whole front, particularly lively in the regions of Verdun and Alsace.

Eastern theater: Unfavorable weather continues. Artillery actions have occurred in the region of Prilep, on Givigli and the Tchernia. The British carried out a raid of Cagimah, northwest of Bukova. Some patrol encounters have occurred in the region of Koritza (Albania).

Belgian communication: Lively artillery actions took place, especially in the direction of Ramscapelle, Dixmude and Het Sas. In the sector of Het Sas there was violent bomb fighting.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—

Russian forces, after artillery preparation, assumed the offensive yesterday against the Austro-German fortified positions on both sides of the Kimpolung-Jac-cenl road, near the northwestern frontier of Moldavia, and after stubborn fighting broke through the Austro-German lines along a front of nearly two miles, says the official statement issued yesterday by the Russian War Department.

Prisoners and booty were taken by the Russians, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained. Southwest of Riga three successive German attacks were repulsed by the Russians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official statement issued yesterday by the Italian War Department says:

Austrian front: Along the whole front the usual artillery actions and patrol reconnaissances were reported. No event of importance took place.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—An official statement issued Saturday by the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters says:

Italian War Theater—Artillery duels and aerial activity were livelier than usual in the Gorizia district.

In the neighborhood of Lake Dobordo artillery fire continued with undiminished violence until about midnight.

GERMAN EXCUSE IS CHALLENGED BY BELGIANS

(Continued from page one)

having been thus prevented from continuing work, there followed an increase in the number of unemployed due entirely to the action of Germany, who has not hesitated to sacrifice Belgian interests, as indeed, Gen. von Blomberg openly acknowledged when he recently declared that he was not in Belgium to watch over the interests of that country, but to take care of the interests of Germany.

"The German Government in its communication then takes up the matter of the financial burden which this state of affairs imposes upon Belgium. Thelegation of the King considers that it is not for the affair of Germany to go into this matter. Thelegation does not desire at the present moment to discuss the present financial situations between the occupying power and its victim. It is sufficient to recall that Germany has willfully disregarded all its obligations toward the occupied country."

"It was the strict duty of Germany to feed the population. However, had it not been for the initiative and good will of the citizens of the United States, the Belgian population would today be dead from starvation. Germany considers that she has fulfilled her international duties in permitting other nations to take that burden upon them."

"Thelegation of the King recalls also that Belgium (which even according to the German Government is not for the moment without commerce and without industry) is subjected to a war tax amounting to \$8,000,000 per month (more than 10 times the amount of ordinary taxes in time of peace), that she has paid this tax since the beginning of the occupation of her territory, and that in addition she has been subjected to requisitions of all kinds which Germany has imposed upon her and which have made a desert of certain parts of this unfortunate country."

"Public opinion will judge whether it appertains to Germany to speak of the financial burden which Belgium endures in order to feed her population, when this burden should be borne exclusively by Germany."

"When Germany has thus reduced to idleness a large number of workmen, she decided to export them into Germany in order to liberate in this way an equal number of German workmen who would rejoin the German army in the field. This plan was conceived a long time in advance, as one may see by reading the official orders of the German Government."

"On Aug. 15, 1915, a first order imposed forced labor on the unemployed, under penalty of imprisonment and fine; but it declared that the labor in question was only to be applied to the Belgian soil and that any infringement would be tried in the Belgian courts."

"A second order, dated May 2, 1916, reserves to the German authorities the right of giving work to the unemployed; and threatens any person causing work to be executed without the sanction of the Governor-General with three years imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 marks."

"By virtue of this same order, the jurisdiction which had been conceded to the Belgian courts passed into the hands of the German authorities. A third order, dated May 13, 1916, authorizes governors, military commandants and heads of districts to order the unemployed to be removed by force to the places where they are to work. Thus forced labor was already introduced, but it was in Belgium."

"Today it is no longer a question of forced labor in Belgium, but in Germany and for the benefit of the Germans."

"Today it is no longer a question only of the deportation of the unemployed. According to information received by the Government of the King, employed and unemployed—all those whom the German Government thinks that it can utilize—are deported into Germany."

"The number of these unfortunates is today more than 120,000."

"Thus, again, Germany, after having created a situation, makes of it a pretext for the justifications of her illegal actions for these actions are illegal, whatever may have been the cause which created the situation. The German note handed to the Government of the United States declares:

"These ordinances provided for the compulsory removal of workers to places of work only in those cases in which the unemployed person refuses without satisfactory reason to perform work of which he is capable and for which he is offered adequate remuneration; every reason for refusal based on international law is regarded as satisfactory. A laborer cannot, therefore, be forced to participate in work of a military character."

"This false statement is the strongest condemnation of the German system of deportation. What higher motive, based on international law, could exist than the refusal of a Belgian citizen to go and work in Germany when he knows that his work will liberate a German workman who will rejoin the enemy army and fight against his brothers."

"Is there a right more sacred than that of refusing to contribute to the augmentation of the effective of the armed forces of the enemy? This is not only a right—it is a strict and imperative duty for every good citizen; and thelegation of the King is glad to be able to state that, contrary to the untrue declaration of the German Government, very few Belgian workmen have succumbed to the temptations of German corruption; nearly every one of them has chosen rather the harsh treatment, the privations, the suffering which he knew would be his lot, rather than aid Germany in her struggle against his brothers."

"Moreover, these same workmen should have been able to invoke the protection of Article 46 of the Hague



Pliny Fisk

Wall Street financier now witness before Congressional "Leak" Committee.

Convention of 1907, which stipulates that 'family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice must be respected.'"

"These unfortunate workmen are being deported into Germany where they are employed on work of a military or semi-military nature, such as in limekilns and cement plants, when they are sent near the firing line. However that may be, their presence in Germany liberates German workmen who go to rejoin the army in the field; it is, therefore, a violation of international law in spirit and in letter."

"It is a return to an institution which has been definitely suppressed by civilized nations. The United States, especially in order to secure the abolition of this institution, did not hesitate to give its utmost resources and to give up its noblest sons; the greatest among these, Lincoln, was a martyr to this cause and his name is forever linked with this victory of humanity over the darkness of the past."

"Today a nation which calls itself civilized wishes to introduce this abomination in the Twentieth Century. A fact more grave, if it is possible that anything could be more grave, is that she wishes to justify her reestablishment of the institution upon the principles of international law—this code of civilization which the peoples of the earth have drawn up in common accord in order to open to humanity the path of progress."

"If this theory should be accepted, it would mean the wholesale of all the acquisitions, of all the progress that civilization has made during these recent centuries, for it would be an admission that all the efforts made in the past for the advancement and progress of humanity, were in vain."

"It is a return to an institution which could be used as justification for the reestablishment of the most hideous evil from which humanity has suffered."

Exchange Reform Advised
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That members of the New York Stock Exchange should take definite steps to have proper legislation enacted to counteract the detrimental effect exerted upon the opinion held by the public in regard to the exchange, by unscrupulous dealers outside of that body, is the belief of Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. Hurley, who held 500 exchange shares at their first annual dinner that legislation might be necessary to protect the public against fraud and trickery in floating securities, but legislation in this direction must be sane.

Many people, urging passage of laws, with the best intentions, were not familiar enough with the facts, and frequently advocated passage of laws detrimental to the business interests. When business men protested against this sort of legislation they were frequently placed in an embarrassing position by opposing it. Mr. Hurley pointed out that they should have taken more interest in the needs and the reform of their business in the first place, and should themselves have advocated practical legislation to bring that reform about.

Mr. Campbell, it was said, insisted at this meeting that the investigation should be confined to the leak without further branching out into extraneous or closely related matters.

Chairman Henry and Congressman Cantrell came up from Washington at noon Sunday and Representatives Garrett, Lenroot, Foster, Harrison, Chipfield and Campbell tonight. Representatives Patten and Bennet live in New York.

The whole body met at the Waldorf last night for what Chairman Henry described as "a social gathering," but this did not last long. Later in the evening Representatives Campbell, Chipfield, Bennet and Lenroot, the minority members, met for a private conference, and while they were gathered together the Democrats remained in informal session elsewhere.

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Mr. Hurley, who held 500 exchange shares at their first annual dinner that legislation might be necessary to protect the public against fraud and trickery in floating securities, but legislation in this direction must be sane.

Many people, urging passage of laws, with the best intentions, were not familiar enough with the facts, and frequently advocated passage of laws detrimental to the business interests. When business men protested against this sort of legislation they were frequently placed in an embarrassing position by opposing it. Mr. Hurley pointed out that they should have taken more interest in the needs and the reform of their business in the first place, and should themselves have advocated practical legislation to bring that reform about.

Mr. Campbell, it was said, insisted at this meeting that the investigation should be confined to the leak without further branching out into extraneous or closely related matters.

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The whole body met at the Waldorf last night for what Chairman Henry described as "a social gathering," but this did not last long. Later in the evening Representatives Campbell, Chipfield, Bennet and Lenroot, the minority members, met for a private conference, and while they were gathered together the Democrats remained in informal session elsewhere.

Exchange Reform Advised
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FISK PROPOSES PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST LAWSON

(Continued from page one)

ings during the "leak period" with any Cabinet member or other high officials. "Is it true that at any time, that you had, or have had such absolute control of a Cabinet member that you could bring him from Washington to New York at any time by calling him on the phone?" he was asked.

"I never made any such statement," Mr. Fisk replied. "I never said anything about being able to get a Cabinet member up here."

Mr. Fisk submitted sheets and names covering the leak period, and swore that the names were real; that he had had no new customers during the leak period, but that the firm had done business on its own account."

He revealed that Jesse Sarvis, a Washington correspondent, whom he thought had been with the Wall Street Journal, had in the past posted the firm on bond matters or information directly concerning the Fisk house. Sarvis' successor had posted them on routine matters, too, but Fisk could not at once name the successor.

He promised to produce any messages from that correspondent during the leak week, but swore he had no advance tip or leak on the note.

Congressman William S. Bennet, a member of the "Leak" investigating committee, who on Saturday night said at a dinner of the Orange County Society at the Hotel Astor, that "people in Wall Street" knew of the President's peace note 48 hours before it was made public, on Sunday reiterated this statement and said that a clearing house sheet in his possession bearing on stock transactions would fore the publication of the note would probably come before the committee this week, and certainly before the close of the inquiry.

Republican members have expressed considerable dissatisfaction at the tendency of the earlier stages of the inquiry to wander out over various related topics and at the failure to get into the actual circumstances for which the committee was created, and this week, it is understood, they will attempt to narrow the field considerably.

Congressman Thomas G. Patten is authority for the statement that before Mr. Whipple left New York on Saturday he conferred with Chairman Robert L. Henry. Mr. Patten and with Representative Campbell, a minority member of the committee, and that the program for this week's hearings was made out at that time "more or less definitely."

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ATTITUDE OF LEGISLATORS ON 'PORK' MEASURES

Debate in House on Omnibus Bills Showed Strong Opposition to Practice—No Partnership in Present Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—What is behind "pork barrel" legislation, the need for its elimination, and some of the steps contributory thereto, all were made clear during the "pork pickers' field day," as a critic of this legislation referred to the four days' debate in the House on the omnibus Public Buildings Bill, which was passed, carrying nearly \$40,000,000 for public buildings and sites in cities and towns, large and small, scattered all over the country. Quotations from all debate have been chosen to illustrate several phases of "pork" legislation. These tell their own story to one conversant with the general situation.

The application is to all omnibus bills and to the wider question of choice of representatives to "get something for the district" rather than to serve the Nation, as those who point its great importance state the case. The Rivers and Harbors Bill, another omnibus measure, is now before the House.

The charges against "pork barrel" or omnibus appropriation bills may be summarized as follows: An omnibus bill, carrying, in effect, any number of separate bills—in the case of the Public Buildings Bill about 300, the most of which never could pass alone, are lumped together, with the result that a representative votes for the bill in order to vote for the item in his own district, and, incidentally, voting for the other two or three hundred items in the bill in which he has no interest; the other representatives who have something for their districts do the same, thus forming the "combination in restraint of economy" which is deplored by a few—though an increasing number each session—who openly fight such projects, thereby marking themselves for elimination from possible favors from committees which are in positions to "hand out" appropriations which may help representatives materially in maintaining popularity in their districts.

Second—The preparation of such a bill is with a view to giving appropriations to a sufficient number of districts to get enough votes to pass the bill, under which condition it is evident that the general public interest is not the first consideration.

Third—Omnibus bills not only spend much public money but impose enormous additional expenses of maintenance upon the National Treasury which do not show at all in the amount carried by the bill. Numerous instances were pointed where the present rent of post office buildings is but one-fourth to one-tenth of the Treasury Department's estimates of the cost of maintaining the buildings which will be built.

Fourth—Omnibus bills are non-partisan, and so there is responsibility nowhere. The bill passed by the House had support from both sides, though a larger proportion of Democrats voted for it and a smaller proportion against it (of the 92 votes against it, 58 were Republican, 32 were Democratic and 2 Progressive).

Fifth—The President, under the Constitution, cannot veto single items in such a bill however clearly unjustified the expenditures called for by them may appear, but must approve or veto the entire bill. If, as is generally believed, President Wilson will veto the present bill if it reaches him, he will prevent the building or enlarging of post offices in large cities where such improvements are needed for the economical transaction of public business, and will veto legislation tacked on to the bill to lessen the ease with which public buildings "pork" may in the future be secured—all in order that he may prevent the erection of numerous buildings and the acquisition of numerous sites which have been widely heralded as unjustified. Extracts from the Congressional Record, taken from the debate on the bill show the political affiliations of the Representatives quoted.

Mr. Gillett (Mass., Republican)—The very way in which this bill was prepared shows that it was not prepared for the public interest. It was prepared for the private interest of congressmen. The chairman of the committee last year sent out letters to every Congressman proposing that he send in an item for the bill. Is that the way the other committees go to work? Is that the way any appropriation bill would be prepared?

Mr. Clark (Fla., Democrat; chairman Public Buildings Committee)—I sent out letters asking the gentlemen to indicate what place in their district they thought was entitled to more consideration than the others when the committee made up its bill. Mr. Gillett—Now, the gentleman is apparently intimating that he asked members whether they should have one or not.

Mr. Clark—I asked them that when they had more than one bill pending. Mr. Gillett—The gentleman asked them when they did not have any bill pending. The gentleman sent it to every Congressman, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. Clark—It may have been sent indiscriminately to everybody on the assumption that members of Congress would look after the interests of their respective districts.

Mr. Gillett—If the gentleman is looking after the business of the Nation and not simply looking after the interests of congressmen . . . why

does not he find out from the Post Office Department what is needed?

The truth is, the gentleman knows, and we all know, it was intended to make a combination of congressmen. Now, I do not like to use, and I do not use, these words "graft" and "pork" in connection with Congress. I think we are a great deal better men than the public generally thinks we are, and yet I think it is like this, bills which appeal to the private interests of the congressmen rather than to the public interest of the Nation, that make the people credulous and readily believe such unsubstantiated attacks as are now being investigated. I believe there ought to be a new system and method of making up these bills. I admit this has always been the method but this limitation of \$10,000 of receipts is ridiculously lax. It is more economical for the Post Office Department to rent buildings than it is to erect them until the business of the city or town gets so large that it needs a whole building for itself.

Mr. Frear (Wis., Republican)—In spite of protests of extravagance and waste of public funds, 300 buildings are distributed around the country in every State and in a large majority of the districts. Buildings and sites are mathematically and geographically distributed. That is the vice of omnibus bills. The pressure is hard in every community for public buildings. I do not believe, primarily, it is the fault of members themselves. I say this in all fairness to the chairman of the committee, that his bill is as good, as he says, and as bad, as past bills—as good and bad as the bill of 1913. The chairman said two-thirds of the responsibility for that 1913 bill belonged to the party on this side of the aisle. There is no question about that, and I do not criticize individuals or political parties in this matter. They are nonpartisan bills, and that makes them so dangerous.

Mr. Ashbrook (Ohio, Democrat)—At Baxley \$5000 is authorized for the site; estimated upkeep \$4200, the rental, \$480. At Hazard \$40,000 is estimated for a building, the site, I believe, having already been acquired; estimated upkeep \$2800, rental now \$240. At Las Vegas \$5000 is authorized for a site, estimated upkeep \$1500, and the Government now pays no rental at this town. I am in favor of erecting public buildings where there is absolute necessity for them, and the gentleman knows that I have been in favor during the past Congress of reporting out bills that would stand on their own legs.

In this bill there are 118 items for towns which had less than \$10,000 postal receipts for the last fiscal year. Nine of these have less than 5000 population. To wit: Attalla, Ala.; Emulation, Ky.; Barbourville, Ky.; our old friend, Hazard, Ky.; Owenton, Ky.; Huntington, Tenn.; Nephi, Utah; Green River, Wyo.; and Newcastle, Wyo. At three of these villages the Government now pays no rental.

Mr. Davis (Texas, Democrat)—Mr. Chairman, Texas has several items in this bill. . . . We are told that we do not need to build these post offices because we could rent and make out in some sort of other buildings. Why, certainly; and by the same reasoning we do not need to build any splendid schoolhouses, because we could make out in a shack, and sit on a three-legged stool, like I did when I was a boy; but we have outgrown that system, and we stand today for progress. All this talk about voting for something we do not need does not appeal to me in this case, because I am sure if we do not absolutely need them now in most of the towns the time is not far distant when we will need them.

And I remember that we nearly all voted practically to turn the whole Treasury over to the building of battleships and magnificent floating palaces; and I know we did not need them, and I pray that we shall need them. However, they may serve a good purpose yet. It is possible that we can loan them to the bank of the ocean and have some of those vast military bandages and dances on the decks, where magnificent men with military bearing and epaulets on their shoulders and with coats cut away can waltz to music with women whose clothes are at half-mast. And so it is possible that we can use them in that way; but so far as the service for which they are built is concerned, I see no immediate use for them, and anticipate that at least during the 18 years of their supposed efficiency we will never need them. Yet we spend hundreds of millions of dollars in anticipation of possible needs.

So I am willing to risk a thousand dollars here and five thousand dollars there in the great interior of our country, in some town where the fellow who baptizes the earth with the briny dew that drops from the brow in industry in our fields can lift up his eyes and once in a while behold the flag that waves over a Government agency and a Government institution.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., TO HEAR MR. BRYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Two campaigns, to make Springfield dry and to give Illinois state-wide prohibition, will be opened here Tuesday by William Jennings Bryan. In the afternoon he will speak to Democrats of the Legislature.

The occasion has been seized upon by the dry leaders in the General Assembly as the time for the presentation of a State-wide measure in the Senate. The prospects for its passage are said to be good. In the House its progress is as yet dubious. In the evening Mr. Bryan will address a meeting called to launch the Springfield dry fight.

Breweries and distilleries are forbidden to have any financial interest whatever in saloons by a bill introduced in the Legislature last week at the instance of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago.

PHILIPPINE BANK GROWTH SHOWN BY RESOURCES

Secretary of Federal Reserve Board Says That Institution Organizing With 9,000,000 Pesos Now Has 50,000,000

Organized in May, 1916, by the Federal Reserve Board, with resources amounting to 9,000,000 pesos, the Philippine National Bank closed the year with resources in excess of 50,000,000 pesos, or about \$25,000,000 in American money. In the same period the bank initiated the first steps in becoming a financial institution to facilitate commerce among the islands and between the several countries of the Orient by the establishment of 27 agencies in as many provincial capitals and one branch bank.

The foregoing brief outline of the growth of the Philippine National Bank was given by Dr. H. P. Willis, secretary of the Federal Reserve Board and organizer of the bank, in his recent address before the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

Of the authorized capitalization of 20,000,000 pesos, the Government of the Philippine Islands subscribed for 10,100,000 pesos. The President of the Philippine Government appoints the President and Vice-President, and inasmuch as the Government owns a majority of the shares, it controls the action of the board of directors and consequently the policies of the bank.

The transaction of general Government business, the receipt of current deposits, payment of Government checks, making remittances to other countries, and similar functions are now exercised by the Philippine National Bank, and it is thus obvious that the bank is an important Government institution.

In the past the Philippine Government has been forced to rely chiefly on branch banks established in the Islands by Chinese and Japanese institutions and these have confined their activities, on the whole, to exchange operations and a limited class of commercial business. That the bank is more than a Government institution, however, may be seen in the following remarks by Dr. Willis:

"The Philippine Government has been obliged at times to supplement local banking activities by making advances, sometimes through local banks, to agricultural and other enterprises in the Philippines. As is well known, it has also exercised through its Treasury Department the function of maintaining the currency of the country at a parity with gold.

"It has been felt for a long time that something more was needed. The purpose to be accomplished was that of furthering and developing local business, of connecting it with trade and banking organizations in the United States, and of insuring after the termination of the present special and peculiar conditions, a continuance and improvement of the trade characteristic of the recent past.

"The bank has taken over most of the banking functions heretofore exercised by the Government, and is supplementing the existing banking institutions by undertaking operations which they have not cared to go into, or else were not fitted to take up.

"It is to some extent unavoidably occupying the same fields as the other institutions, but it in no wise seeks to limit their business, but rather to further it. Since its organization it has stood ready at all times to rediscuss any paper that might be presented to it locally.

"As time goes on, it may be expected to establish branches elsewhere in the Orient, and particularly in the Philippines, and thus to become a general oriental institution, not confining itself exclusively to the Philippines, but endeavoring to develop trade between the Philippines and other parts of the East.

"For the present its work is naturally confined to the islands themselves. It has already established 27 agencies in as many provincial capitals, where deposits are received and exchange sold, and at which applications for loans may be filed for transmission to Manila.

"A regularly organized branch at Iloilo has been opened, and a branch fully equipped for business is shortly to be in operation in New York. The bank has established relations with correspondents in Japan and on the China coast, and is selling and buying exchange upon eastern points generally.

Inasmuch as the Philippine National Bank is endeavoring to do a substantial local business, discounting paper and assisting the development of Philippine enterprises, it is in a position to help in the expansion of insular business to a very material sense.

"One of the objects of its creation has been that of carrying further and rendering more effective the work of the former Agricultural Bank, which had already rendered good service in helping the growers of sugar, hemp, and other agricultural products.

"At the opening of the bank's business, it, of course, undertook the duties of the former Agricultural Bank. These are carefully limited to one-half of its capital and surplus, plus such sums as may be received through the sale of agricultural bonds based on its mortgage loans. The new bank has carried this during the present season large loans to sugar growers, and has made considerable advances in connection with the milling of sugar.

American business men who are looking to the development of a market in the Philippine Islands are being accommodated through the usual methods of opening credits; while, as already seen, local exporters

are being aided in bringing their products to market, as well as in aiding the shipment of them abroad. The bank has opened credits in United States for some of the principal importers in the Philippine Islands, and has also begun financing operations between Manila and the adjacent coast of China.

"Perhaps there are some of you who are inclined to say that the organization of the Philippine National Bank transgresses views which you have formed about the interference of the Government with private enterprise in banking. And yet, in one aspect, the idea of the Philippine National Bank in that regard is very similar to the basic conception of the Federal Reserve System.

"It is not based upon the idea of Government interference with banking, but rather of Government cooperation with the community in rendering banking more effective. The Federal Reserve Act was framed upon the theory that by the use of the banking energy of the country in a combined and united form, supported and sustained by the power of the Government, great benefit could be rendered to every element in the community, agricultural, commercial and industrial.

"The conception upon which the Philippine National Bank is founded is the same, and the ideas underlying it are identical with those underlying the Federal Reserve Act. It proceeds upon the theory that public oversight and public management in banking are desirable, that the public is entitled to realize legitimate profits upon the funds which it places in the bank, and that private initiative and private management in the operation of banking concerns are likely to be more successful and efficient than the work of public officers, however faithful and devoted these may be.

"The Philippine National Bank, established under different auspices and meeting very different local conditions, is thus a special application of the conception of the Federal Reserve Act to the business affairs of a far distant people whose development is at present much behind that of the United States."

CONFIRMATION OF GRAYSON IS TO BE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the meeting of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee tomorrow it is expected that the President's nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., to be medical director with the rank of rear admiral will be considered along with other nominations.

Republican members of the committee are understood to be ready to oppose confirmation of Dr. Grayson's promotion over the heads of more than 100 other officers in the Navy Medical Corps. Statements from Administration quarters point out that the President is clearly within his legal right in thus advancing Dr. Grayson.

While the law prohibits the promotion of a line officer above more than 30 other officers, Dr. Grayson is a staff officer and the President, according to present statute, is free to make such promotions in the staff as he deems best. An attempt was made in Congress last year to regulate staff appointments, but it failed.

Republican opposition also has developed concerning the nomination of Paymaster-General Samuel McGowan, nominated to be Pay Director with the rank of rear admiral.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The fifth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States will be held here Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 and 2.

Representative business men will make plain their attitude on the question of disputes between railroads and their employees, particularly the prevention of strikes and lockouts. Results of the referendum among all of the constituent members of the national organization will be announced at the opening session. The report will be submitted by C. F. Weed of Boston, chairman of the railroad committee of the national chamber. Aside from the railroad situation, the matter of a broad defense policy for the Nation will occupy the attention of the delegates. Never before in the history of the chamber have so many members signified their intention of being here, and the attendance will be made up of business men from all parts of the country.

Some of the important subjects that will occupy the attention of the delegates will be daylight saving as an important factor to business economy, uniform bills of lading, education for foreign trade, newspaper advertising, foreign relations and immigration.

President Wilson and former President Taft are included in the list of speakers during the sessions. Acceptances to speak have been received from Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Secretary of War, Baker, Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, Richard H. Waldo of New York, R. G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C., Frank Trumbull of New York, Charles S. Height of New York and A. W. Douglas of St. Louis. The sessions will close with a banquet Friday night.

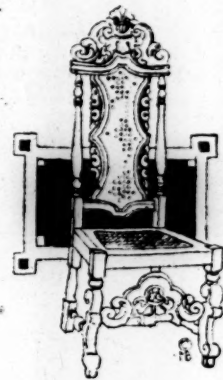
FRAUD PROSECUTOR RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William Wallace Jr., assistant attorney-general and in principal charge of the election fraud cases, filed since the November elections, has tendered his resignation to Attorney-General Gregory. His resignation becomes effective Feb. 10. Mr. Wallace is to practice law in New York City. His departure will not affect prosecution in numerous fraud cases now pending.

Mandel Brothers

CHICAGO

Announcing three furniture "inspection days"—for selection at February sale prices



Samples of furniture to be included in the February sale now are on display on our seventh floor. You are cordially invited to inspect this exhibit and to make any selections you wish, at February sale prices, for delivery after February 1st.

Maker's surplus and samples at a third less

The values of particular merit in view of constantly advancing costs. There's much that's extremely inexpensive—and a number of suites de luxe that run well up toward four figures—so that there will be ample breadth of choice. There is, moreover, an advantage in early choosing.

Furniture division—entire seventh floor.

"PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY" SPURNED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Former President Roosevelt has issued a statement on the remarks of President Wilson on universal military service to the Maryland preparedness delegation last Thursday. The statement says in part:

"President Wilson has announced himself in favor of peace without victory, and now he has declared himself against universal service—that is, against all efficient preparedness by the United States.

"Peace without victory is the natural ideal of the man who is too proud to fight. In the event of war it is the only kind of peace open to the nation whose governors and leaders are too proud to fight and too foolish to prepare. It is spurned by all men of lofty soul, by all men fit to call themselves fellow-citizens of Washington and Lincoln, or of the war-worn fighters who followed Grant and Lee.

"Mr. Wilson asks the world to accept a Copperhead peace of dishonor, a peace without victory for the right, a peace designed to let wrong triumph, a peace championed in neutral countries by the apostles of timidity and greed. In Mexico he has accepted and is accepting such a peace, and by his Mexican policy he has brought disaster to Mexico and dishonor to the United States. His policies throughout his four years have brought woe to humanity and shame and bitterness of heart to all Americans proud of the honor of their flag.

"President Wilson talks of the freedom of the seas. The basic rule of freedom is to be free from murder. Yet President Wilson has not dared to secure even this elementary freedom for our men, women and children on the seas. Let him first act in the present to secure this elementary freedom from Germany before, in the interest of Germany, he asks for the abolition of naval power.

"Let him remember that to work for disarmament on the seas until after there has been disarmament on land by the great military powers of Europe and Asia is to put this non-military country at the mercy of every military monarchy; for inasmuch as we are now defenseless on land, our navy is our only safeguard against invasion."

TORONTO CAR LINES LOSE ON TWO-CENT FARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Toronto Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The civic car lines reported a deficit of about \$116,440.44 for 1916. Passenger traffic and advertising brought in a revenue of \$226,195.66, while the expenditure is estimated at \$342,636, making a gain of \$15,753.27 over 1915, when the deficit was \$132,193.71.

The Works Commissioner states that deficits are unavoidable under the existing 2-cent fare rate, but that a 3-cent fare would enable him to balance the expenditure with the receipts. Mayor Church, however, recommends that the fares be not raised, as the civic car lines were built for the benefit of citizens living in districts not reached by the Toronto Street Railway, and that a 3-cent fare would be more of a burden than a relief.

About \$3,000 fare-paying passengers are now being carried daily and an average of about 1770 soldiers who ride free. During 1916 there was an increase in traffic on the entire system of 13.1 per cent over that of 1915.

NEW RAILWAY HEAD FOR RUSSIA

OTTAWA, Ont.—George Bury, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, will leave Montreal soon for Russia to take control of the operation of the Russian railways. Mr. Bury for many years directed the operation of the Canadian Pacific Western lines from Winnipeg. For some years he has had large operating responsibility at Montreal. He helped to organize the Canadian Railway construction corps which built a railway line to a northern ice-free Russian port on the Atlantic side of that country.

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may be yours at no great outlay if you consult our Interior Decorators. Our staff of artists will be glad to work up designs and submit color schemes; or, if desired, they will collaborate with you to carry out your individual ideas in an artistic manner.

We specialize in woodwork, hangings, furniture, wall paper, pictures, lamps—everything to make the home beautiful.

Meier & Frank Co.
THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
FURNITURE, CHINA, CROCKERY, LUMBER, ETC.

Skating Sets

Just received a big line of all the newest styles of Cap and Scarf Skating Sets for both women and girls. Angora Brushed and Plain Knit Sets in all the popular colors such as White, Rose, Copenhagen, Green, Yellow, Watermelon in plain and combination effects. Just the thing for winter weather, comfortable and fashionable.

All Prices from \$1.25 to \$3.50

Robert's Bros.

THIRD & MORRISON
PORTLAND, OREGON

GENERAL INQUIRY SHOWS MANY ON BORDER UNFIT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That 25 per cent of the men mustered into the National Guard in last summer's mobilization were unfit and that this condition was responsible for direct loss to the Federal Government of not less than \$2,000,000, were among the important findings in the report issued by the executive committee of Mayor Mitchell's committee on national defense. It notes that there were comparatively few men below standard among the Massachusetts and New York troops.

Estimating the number of guardsmen eliminated by examination after muster at 25,500, the committee declared that their rejection cost the Government approximately \$80 per man. These figures did not take into account the amount expended by the Government in equipping and training the men preceding the mobilization, and it was stated that \$1,638,000 for the fiscal year of 1916 would be the lowest possible estimate for this cost.

Laxity by the states in enforcing proper standards in peace time organization was ascribed as the chief cause for the large number of men incapacitated for service.

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FREE CLASSES in the art of candle shade and lamp shade making under the personal direction of Mrs. Wilkinson in the Art Store on the Sixth Floor. The only requirement being that all materials are purchased in the store.

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Put Your Boy in My Hands

I have unpacked scores of the very newest Norfolk suits—many in rough, stylish fabrics, such as tweed, cheviot and novelty wools.

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RUSSIAN PUBLIC OPINION AS TO POLAND'S FUTURE

Views Differ at Meeting in Petrograd—Majority for Restoration of Polish State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following is an abstract from the Polish News which the European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor has received from the Polish Information Committee, of a discussion held at Petrograd, on Dec. 2, under the auspices of the Russian Slavonic Society. At the outset of the meeting, Professor Zaleski, a Pole, objected to the way in which the subject for discussion had been stated by the council of the society. They were to vote on the question of policy, whether "Poland should be granted independence, or whether she should retain her union with Russia." Professor Zaleski felt that these two objects were not necessarily inconsistent. "Only," said he, "if Poland becomes independent, will there be a real basis for the great Slavonic federation which will be able effectively to grapple with Prussianism. Russia has only just entered on this fight, but Poland entered on it 700 years ago."

In reply, M. Brantzaninoff, the chairman of the meeting, sympathized with Professor Zaleski, and recognized that the wording of the notice calling the meeting was unfortunate.

After a short speech by M. Vasiliev, who held that Poland had been too foolishly attached to Western civilization, and that only the East could regenerate her, M. Bashmakov presented a strong and reasoned defense of his opinion that only an independent Poland could be able to solve the many intricate problems of Russo-Polish politics, especially those that might arise in Ruthenia. M. Bashmakov concluded by saying that he entirely agreed with Professor Zaleski in the view that an independent Poland did not mean a severance of relations with Russia.

General Babrinski, a former member of the Russian Duma, then expressed the opinion that only an independent Poland could be made the subject of international guarantees. He concluded by affirming that the fate of Poland should not be settled without a consultation with the Polish people.

M. Lavrov said it was impossible to believe that there were any Poles who sincerely renounced the idea of independence. "For more than 100 years," he fervently exclaimed, "the Polish nation has struggled for independence. It has never renounced the idea and it never shall."

Count Perowski took a different line. He advised the Poles not to renounce the protection of Russia, as they would need it. He thought that, as a condition of a Russo-Polish entente, the Poles must renounce all claim to Lithuania.

M. Galczynski, a Pole, was in a picturesque vein. He compared the present position of the Poles to that of a mother in a beehive, whose instinct compels her to leave at a certain moment and found a new one. So the Poles are instinctively urged to found a new hive today, especially as they possess reserves of money. Russia must not fear this new Polish hive.

Professor Zaleski, in a second and very effective speech, further emphasized his opinion that only an independent Poland could work effectively for the future of the Slavonic world. As for the question of Lithuania, which had been raised by Count Perowski, that was no Russo-Polish difficulty. Surely the Lithuanian and Ruthenian people, who were already awake, had their own right to live, and no Pole who loved liberty would be inclined to deny them that right.

In the further course of the discussion, General Smulski said the Polish question was a Slavonic question, and M. Gorontzev argued in favor of a real union with Russia.

When the vote was taken at the end of the meeting, it was found that the majority of all present were in favor of the resolution that it is desirable to restore the Polish State.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a letter dated from the General Headquarters British Armies in France and addressed to Mr. Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dockers Union, writes:

"Thank you very much for your letter and good wishes. You can tell labor at home that the best of all Christmas presents that they can make to their comrades in the field is the assurance that, so far as in them lies, nothing during the coming year shall hinder the regular, constant, and increasing output of munitions and material. The workers have done splendidly in the past. We look for even greater efforts in the future. If the men and women workers at home, the letter concludes, and the troops in the trenches pull together, the triumph of our cause is certain."

WAR MATERIAL RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In pursuance of the powers conferred on him by regulation 30A of the Defense of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 the Minister of Munitions orders that the war material to which the regulation applies shall include war material of the following class and description, namely: second-hand railway material, including locomotives of all types; wagons of all types; rails of all sections and types; chairs; fish plates; fastenings; signal apparatus; sleepers and the like. All applications for a permit in connection with the above order are dealt with by the Deputy-Director General, railway materials licensees, at the Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Want Powerful Ships

PORTLAND EXPRESS.—The deadlock between the Navy Department and the ship contractors as to the new battle cruisers arises out of the fact that the department is calling upon the builders for vessels of a power that has never been attempted. Hence the shipyards decline to bid for them except on the basis of cost plus 10 per cent. What the department asks is for ships of no less than 180,000 horsepower engines. When it is recalled that the horsepower of the Mauretania is but 78,000, the engineering advance thus called for is staggering to contemplate. How can so great a battery of boilers be economically disposed on a single ship in order to produce the required 35 knots' speed in so huge a craft? Secretary Daniels admits that he is asking for "enormous and unprecedented horsepower" in this effort to turn out the biggest and fastest thing afloat; but, of course, what he does not admit is that the department itself has no designers capable of working on the technical problem involved. At least, the builders are saying privately that they have really got to invent the ship, with mighty little aid from the Government, and they decline to take the risk of doing it for a fixed sum, because the experimenting alone necessary might readily eat up any profit. Moreover, they say that the department gives them no assurance that if their engineering talent really produces this monster ship, the Government will provide them with more work; on the contrary, it strongly hints that it may thereafter copy the ship in its own yards.

Immigration Movements

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE.—While Congress still continues to discuss the regulation of immigration under the new bill on this subject it is preparing for the President, and the press is considering the result likely to follow peace—whether there will be a revival of the former heavy immigration to this country—a very decided movement to America has already set in. The number of immigrants arriving during November exceeded 26,000, being nine times as many as during the last few years; indeed, there has been very little net immigration since the early days of the war, the arrivals barely equaling the departures of those who went to Europe for military or other service there. Twenty-six thousand immigrants are not many as compared with the old records of over a million for busy seasons; but it is a fair showing when we consider the small amount of shipping operating these days and the difficulty of anyone getting either into or out of Europe. Now, however, that a way has been found to get out, and some of the European peoples have reached the conclusion that this is a good time to get to America, we may count on this tide improving from this time forward. It will not, of course, reach anywhere near its old maximum, until peace comes, and the ordinary routes of travel are reopened—and it may not increase even then, so different will the world be placed economically and otherwise, but there is, as a matter of fact, some revival of immigration today; and, as of old, the suffering world sees in America a home and a refuge.

Wants to Abolish a Public Office

DALLAS NEWS.—The House Agricultural Committee reported adversely, by a vote of 8 to 5, on the bill of Mr. Thompson of Hunt County to abolish the Department of Agriculture. A favorable minority report is to be made, but the action of the committee is probably a forecast of the action which the House will take. The attempt to do this sensible thing must doubtless be listed as a failure for the present. But only so for the present. Only four years ago this proposal lacked a single champion in the Legislature, and even two years ago it could gather no support worth mentioning. Manifestly, it is growing, and as rapidly as it is expected of any proposal that contemplates the abolition of a public office. A public office, once it is created, is as nearly an indestructible thing as anything we know of in a mutable world. Still, this particular public office is doomed to extinction. That is prophesied unmistakably by the action of this committee. Not this Legislature, doubtless, but pretty certainly the next one will appreciate not only the economy, but the increase of efficiency in agricultural instruction, that is to be gained by concentrating resources and energies in the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

PROHIBITED RUSSIAN IMPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd, to the effect that a decree has been promulgated containing a list of the articles the importation of which into Russia, via all frontiers of the Empire, is to be prohibited from Feb. 1 to 14, next. The list of goods covered by this prohibition is substantially the same as the "Detailed list of goods in the projected import prohibition list" printed in the notice at pages 284 to 289 of the Board of Trade Journal for Oct. 26, last. Certain additions have, however, been made to this list, including refined table salt imported in small receptacles, certain descriptions of chinaware (faience), gold watches, passenger vehicles, and wall paper.

CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further order under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 39 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments. The total number of controlled establishments under the Munitions of War Acts, 1915 and 1916, is now 4623.

NECESSITY SEEN FOR SPEEDING UP WORK AT DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a memorandum issued by the Port and Transit Executive Committee the necessity for speeding up work in the various ports and docks is strongly insisted upon.

The shipping tonnage, the memorandum states, now remaining available, after the war demands have been satisfied, is not sufficient to provide for the needs of the nation, and this is one of the reasons for the continued rise in prices. The additions to the number of ships by fresh building cannot compensate for some considerable time even for the wastage from war and marine perils. But the cargoes brought into the ports can be increased at once if the ships now remaining available are "turned round" more quickly and thereby enabled to make more frequent voyages.

This applies, the memorandum continues, to all vessels, whether under British or foreign flags, as about one-third of our total imports are brought in ships under foreign flags. For these reasons all ships, in all ports in the United Kingdom, must be discharged and loaded with the utmost possible dispatch.

The rate of discharge or loading which was deemed satisfactory in times of peace must not be taken as the limit of what is possible, and should be obtained, in time of war. No custom of a port or trade practice must be allowed to interfere with obtaining the utmost possible dispatch. Cargoes must be removed promptly from the quays and transit sheds, so as to permit of the handling of other cargoes.

There must be a general "speeding up" of work in all ports. The War Committee of the Cabinet has now given instructions for the Transport Workers' battalions to be brought up immediately to the strength of 10,000. Additional men will, therefore, be available, for work in the ports within the next few days.

The conditions under which the men of the Transport Workers' Battalions will be employed will remain as set forth in the Instructions issued by the Port and Transit Executive Committee on Aug. 4, 1916, namely: A Transport Workers' Battalion will not be used to supplant the existing labor supply. It will only be used to supplement such labor when necessary to maintain the flow of traffic through a port. The battalion is a military unit and the withdrawal of the men from their military duties must be avoided so far as is practicable; therefore, the Port and Transit Executive Committee rely with confidence on the hearty cooperation of the employers and labor so that the work of the port may be done, so far as is possible, by civilian labor and without assistance from the battalion.

The memorandum then goes on to state that the question of whether or not there is a deficiency of civilian labor in a port is a matter of fact which will be decided by the Local Committee appointed for that port by the Port and Transit Executive Committee. Upon this Local Committee there are: One representative of the Admiralty, one representative of the War Office, one representative of the Port Authority, one representative of Labor. Each local committee has appointed one of its number to act as chairman, and it has appointed its own secretary.

In judging whether there is a deficiency, no hard-and-fast scale for either discharge or loading can be laid down; a rate which was deemed satisfactory in times of peace cannot be taken as limiting that which is possible, and should be obtained, in time of war.

The Port and Transit Committee have no control over rates of pay or conditions of work, but if disputes and difficulties arise on these points they must be dealt with without interfering with the flow of traffic through the ports. If the civilian labor in a port is not prepared to work, that must, from the national point of view, be treated as a "deficiency."

The Local Committee must act promptly when occasion arises. It is neither necessary nor desirable to postpone obtaining help from the battalion until the port is congested or until vessels are being held up for indefinite periods. The blocking of the port and the resulting delays must be avoided.

In conclusion the memorandum states that it must be clearly recognized that it is only inability or failure on the part of civilian labor to handle effectively and promptly the traffic through the port which will justify the withdrawal of the men of the Transport Workers' Battalion from their military duties.

MAINE LOBSTER LAW CONTEST

AUGUSTA, Me.—A bill will be presented in the Legislature to reduce the legal length of lobsters from 10½ inches to nine, to conform with the laws of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It will be opposed by fishermen from certain sections of the State. Fishermen in the western section of Maine would like to have a nine-inch law, to be on equal terms with fishermen just across the line, but farther east they have bigger lobsters, and want to keep the 10½-inch length.

DOMINICAN BANDITS SURRENDER

SAN DOMINGO, D. R.—It is reported that the American Marines searching for the bandit Evangelista in the interior, near Macoris, have captured him and scattered his band. It is also reported that the bandit Chacha, who headed another band, surrendered to the authorities at Macoris. With the exception of the bandit operations the entire country is reported to be quiet and enjoying a degree of peace and prosperity such as has not been known during the many years of revolutions.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Alba Boardman Johnson, who has been elected president of the National Foreign Trade Council of the United States, is now head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. His has been a case of climbing to the top from the lower ranks, inasmuch as he first drew pay in the Baldwin company as a junior clerk. With the exception of a year spent in Wilmington, he has been with the company ever since. His admission to partnership dates from 1906. Since that time he has been at different times vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and president, the last named since 1911. As the company, long before the war opened, had been a leader among the home industries in developing foreign trade orders, it is not surprising to note that Mr. Johnson already has held high official positions in the American Manufacturers Export Association and in the National Foreign Trade Council, of which he has just been elected president. In Philadelphia Mr. Johnson is prominent in the religious, philanthropic and social life of the community.

M. Malvy, who retains the portfolio of the Interior in the reconstituted French Cabinet, has filled this post ever since March, 1914, when M. Doumergue was still in power. M. Malvy was reappointed by M. Viviani in June, 1914, and M. Briand in October, 1915. A barrister and doctor of law, he represented the Lot Department in the Chamber, and was reporter of the budget of the Interior and of Public Worship in 1910. M. Monis appointed him to the Undersecretaryship of Justice, and he has since filled the positions of Undersecretary of State for the Interior in the Caillaux Cabinet, and of Minister of Commerce under M. Doumergue.

Nathan Matthews, who has announced himself as a candidate-at-large for the coming Constitutional Convention in Massachusetts, is a lawyer of eminence in Boston, where he has practiced since 1880. Four years in succession, from 1891 to 1895, under the old charter, he was Mayor of the city, and from 1907 through 1909 he was a member of the city's Finance Commission. In the shaping of the present city charter he had a prominent part, and because of his careful study of the problems of the modern city and his knowledge of the legal aspects of contemporary city government, he has been in demand both as a writer and as a lecturer. Harvard University for some years past has had his services as an expert adviser in its department of government, and his textbook on "Municipal Charters" is to be found in all first-class libraries providing material for students of urban administration.

Cora Elizabeth Burbank Plummer (Mrs. Stanley Plummer), who has been elected president of the New England Conference of Federations of Women's Clubs, resides at Dexter, Me. She was president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs during 1911-13. A native of Webster, N. H., educated in the high school and normal school, and specializing in the branches of study used in business colleges she, in the course of time, became not only a high-grade stenographer, having served in the Superior Court of Massachusetts from 1897 to 1903, but also the author of a system of shorthand writing and the maker of a series of textbooks for business colleges. Her reputation in the field of stenographic writing is more than local, and she is now an honorary member of the National Shorthand Reporters Association.

ARBROATH WAGES DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ARBROATH, Scotland.—The cooperative movement has its labor troubles as well as purely capitalist bodies. At Arbroath, for instance, lately the staffs of three cooperative societies ceased work owing to the refusal of management to grant the district minimum wage rates of the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks. For some weeks the union had been negotiating with the society for this. Arbitration was offered, but to this the societies would not agree. The Arbroath Trades Council has issued an appeal to the working classes of Arbroath to support wholeheartedly the efforts of the employees to secure something approaching a living wage. In reply, the committee of the Arbroath Equitable Cooperative Society issued a statement. The following figures of wages in some of the societies have been given to the writer by Mr. John Turner, secretary of the union:

Grocery manager receiving	33s.	2s.
Woman grocer, fully trained	16s.	2s.
Drapery and boot department		
men, age 20, 6 years' experience	10s.	1s.
Age 21, 6 years' experience	13s.	1s.
Age 21, 7 years' experience	14s.	1s.
Age 21, 8 years' experience	15s.	1s.
Age 24, 10 years' experience	15s.	1s.

Such action, the union maintains, is a disgrace to the cooperative movement, and is as bad as the worst kind of private employer.

SERVICE APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Duke of Portland has placed the services of his Scottish agent, Mr. J. Harling Turner, unreservedly at the disposal of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who has appointed him to be director of the new agricultural section of the National Service Department. Mr. Neville Chamberlain has appointed Mr. Arthur Collins to be general secretary of the National Service Department. Mr. Collins is an official of the Birmingham Corporation, but in 1915 the corporation placed his services at the disposal of the Government for the duration of the war, and for the last 15 months he has been acting as secretary to the Finance Committee of the Ministry of Munitions and as private secretary to Mr. S. H. Lever.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—In an article contributed recently to the Berliner Tageblatt, Herr Dombrowski reviewed the evolution of the political situation in Germany, and the possibilities it offers for the future.

He pointed out that what took place in the Reichstag after the Chancellor's announcement of the dispatch of the peace note to the Entente Powers was but a repetition of what happened during the famous debate on the submarine question, and again of what took place behind the scenes with regard to the question as to whether the Polish settlement should be discussed in the Reichstag or not. In all three cases the Center, the Progressives, and the Socialist majority rallied round the Government, and the self-styled "national" parties, the Conservatives and National Liberals, ranged themselves against it, and found themselves in the minority. On the first and third occasion they stood out for a parliamentary debate on the question in hand that would have enabled them to set forth their particular views, and was regarded as likely to impair the effect of the step taken by the Government. On the second occasion they were found advocating a policy which was also opposed to that of the Government, and was regarded as likely to result in a formidable addition to the already long list of Germany's opponents.

What Herr Dombrowski regarded as one of the salient points of the situation was the evident tendency of the unique "Bethmann bloc" to assume the character of a definite organism, and what he asked himself was whether that organism was merely the result of political expediency or whether it would endure beyond the immediate moment, and was destined to form the political basis for the internal building-up of the Germany of the future. Whether it was merely attached to the person of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, who had made it many indefinite promises, or whether its members would agree upon a common program for the future "new orientation." So far, he observed, nothing has been done to elucidate these points, apart from unofficial conversations between individual deputies, and it seems for the moment as if it were intended to let the Government take the initiative at its good pleasure.

Another point of interest in Herr Dombrowski's opinion, however, is the fact that while the "Bethmann bloc" is thus hesitating, the "national" parties are displaying no small zeal for the maintenance and extension of parliamentary rights. Not only have they protested against the repeated exclusion of the Reichstag from the discussion of such questions as the Polish question, war aims, and the dispatch of the peace note, but they have also brought in, with success, motions for the extension of the powers of the House. The Conservatives, it is true, have clung somewhat to their old traditions, and have shown some reserve in the matter; but it was they nevertheless who made the first breach in the old order of things, and who first proposed the setting up of a parliamentary commission to examine the contracts for war material entered into since the outbreak of hostilities. Again, it was the National Liberals who first advocated the formation of a permanent committee for foreign affairs, and who are now calling for the appointment of special undersecretaries of state for the purpose of establishing closer cooperation between the Government and the Reichstag with regard to foreign affairs. Meanwhile the third step toward parliamentarism has been the setting up of a Reichstag committee to cooperate in the enforcement of the Auxiliary Service Act. We are thus, even if only by step by step, treading the road toward the parliamentary system, even though many parties will not have it that it is so far from their own courage, wrote Herr Dombrowski, and he added: The Bethmann bloc needs but to draw the further conclusions from what has already been set afoot. Will it do so?

SCOTTISH EFFORTS IN POULTRY-KEEPING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Addressing a large gathering at an exhibition of poultry-keeping arranged recently by the Scottish Board of Agriculture, the Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K. C. M. P., in declaring the exhibition open, after acknowledging the work of the board in the matter, said he understood they had set up 300 poultry stations throughout Scotland where eggs could be purchased at low prices for hatching purposes, and that during last season 370,000 dozens of eggs had been distributed in that manner. He thought there was considerable room for improvement in Scotland with regard to poultry-keeping. It was estimated, he said, that barely half of the eggs and poultry consumed in Scotland were produced in Scotland, and it was further estimated that a million and a half of money went out of Scotland every year to other countries in respect of these two commodities, poultry and eggs. He thought they would agree that if anything could be done to accomplish an improvement in that direction the sooner it was done the better. They lagged a long way behind Ireland in that matter. In Scotland they had got four millions of poultry; in Ireland twenty-six millions. In Scotland they had some thing like an average of one-third of a fowl to every acre of cultivated land; in Ireland they had one and a half of a fowl for the same dimensions.

Mr. Munro then went on to refer to the West of Scotland Agricultural College which, he said, in a recent experiment conducted for 12 months, with 36 hens, after paying all feeding ex-


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NATIONAL GAME PRESERVE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—Arrangements are being made in Pisgah National forest, in the western part of the State, for a preserve which is to be stocked with elk and buffaloes, taken there from the far West. The preserve will be on both sides of the road through the National forest, which is part of the Appalachian Forestry Reserve of the United States Government, and will have runways underneath the road which will permit the passage of the game from one side to the other. The fence which will enclose the preserve will be the only one of its kind east of the Mississippi river.

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CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

The Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations granted in the past week certificates of incorporation to the following:

New England State Blackboard Company, Boston—capital stock, \$10,000; president, Merrill Griswold, Cambridge; treasurer, Joseph A. Locke, Boston; clerk, John C. Rice, Dedham.

Haverhill Morris Plan Company—capital stock, \$60,000; president, Edwin H. Moulton, Haverhill; treasurer, and clerk, Morton H. Mille.

Massachusetts-Tuscan Company, Boston—capital stock, \$10,000; president, Harry C. Lauder, Brookline; treasurer, and clerk, Ernest W. Dutton, Brookline.

East Bridgewater Farmers' Cooperative Exchange, East Bridgewater—capital stock, \$10,000; president, Arthur I. Leyland, East Bridgewater; treasurer, Ralph W. Seymour, East Bridgewater; clerk, Ralph W. Seymour.

Easton & Whipple Company, Pittsburg—capital stock, \$10,000; president, William H. Eaton, Pittsburg; treasurer, William E. Whipple, Pittsburg; clerk, Nellie C. Whipple, Pittsburg.

Charles Bonanno Steam Laundry Company, Boston—capital stock, \$10,000; president, Wallace H. Rutherford, Boston; treasurer, Arthur D. Bonanno, Boston; clerk, Ernest H. Johnson, Boston.

Telegraph Press, Inc., Haverhill—capital stock, \$2000; president, Hubert C. Thompson, Haverhill; treasurer, and clerk, Ward S. Seavey, Haverhill; clerk, Brad D. Harvey, Haverhill.

P. H. Walsh & Co., Inc., Boston—capital stock, \$2,000; president, Patrick H. Walsh, Melrose; treasurer, Thomas M. Mitchell, Boston; clerk, Winifred M. Barron, Boston; wood products.

Corash Fashion Tailoring Company, Worcester—capital stock, \$500; president, Harry M. Worcester, Worcester; treasurer, Samuel H. Corash, Worcester; clerk, Edward P. Corash, Worcester.

Holbrook Mills Company, Millbury—capital stock, \$100,000; president, Ralph W. Hawkes, York, Me.; clerk and treasurer, Edward P. Rice, Millbury.

Baker-Whitely Company, Springfield—capital stock, \$20,000; to manufacture and deal in power vehicles; Lester H. Baker, Somers, Conn.; treasurer; Lester Perkins, Auburn, Mass.; clerk.

Ever Ready Supply Company, Brockton—laundry supply business; capital stock, \$10,000; president, Alvin A. Baumgartner, Brockton; treasurer, Alvin A. Baumgartner, New York; clerk, Burton Stewart, Brockton.

Holliston Gravel & Concrete Company, Framingham—capital stock, \$50,000; president, Linus G. Reed, Framingham; clerk and treasurer, John Sturges, Holliston.

Blackstone Oil Company, Boston—capital stock, \$100,000; president, Albert H. Watt, Newton; treasurer, Wendell P. Rosworth, Brockton; clerk, Alice B. Inley, Brockton.

The Rochester Cut Sole Co., Inc., Boston—capital stock, \$100,000; president, Michael W. O'Brien, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, Max Brown, Boston; clerk, Edward J. Flynn, Brookline.

Prematic Auto Light Co., Boston—capital stock, \$20,000; president, Anna H. Farrell, Boston; treasurer, William F. Fay, Boston; clerk, Alice W. Stark, Brookline.

Clayton Manufacturing Co., Waltham—knitted and woven products; capital stock, \$50,000; president, Mattie F. Clayton, Waltham; treasurer, Edwin Clayton, Waltham; clerk, Willard H. Frye, Newton.

Globe Garment Co., Worcester—capital stock, \$4000; president, Harry Kashkowsky, New York; treasurer, Jacob Rosenfeld, Worcester; clerk, Hyman Rosenfeld, Worcester.

New England Motor Trucking Co., Brookline—capital stock, \$50,000; president and treasurer, Ralph F. Whitehead, Newton; clerk, Charles A. Leavitt, Boston.

Economizer & Supply Co., Inc., Boston—capital stock, \$25,000; president, Arthur L. O'Leary, Fairhaven; treasurer, Teresa A. Crowley, Brookline; clerk, Howard W. Brown, Brookline; dealers in yarns.

A. W. Platin Shoe Co., Boston—capital stock, \$10,000; president, George A. Platin, Arlington; treasurer, A. W. Platin, Arlington; clerk, Ralph R. Ford, Everett.

SALOON LICENSE REQUESTS FEWER IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—In the last half of 1915 the police board licensed 574 saloons in Kansas City. Five hundred and fifty saloons were operating the six months just ended. Only 531 of them are asking the board for license renewals for 1917, says the Star.

No new licenses have been asked. Requests for licenses can be made at any time, but the excise department has learned from the 19 who dropped out the last six months that they will not seek license again.

It is conceded that strict police regulation has not contributed to the saloon's downfall. In the last license period only two were closed by order of the board. A few others selling liquor to cafes were disciplined by the county court.

Some say the dry vote cast by Kansas City on the third amendment is having its effect in making the liquor business less light. Others assert the impending local option is casting its shadow ahead. Then there is the inevitable, ultimate State-wide prohibition to consider.

Some observers declare, however, those considerations really are minor ones for the passage of such laws always allows ample time for the keeper and dealer to dispose of their stock. So after all Kansas City is drinking less.

When the applications for license renewals were made last month 534 saloons asked to continue their business. Since then three of them have changed their views and decided to drop out. They took down their license fee money and withdrew their applications.

NOTES ON POLITICS

Plans preliminary to the launching of an active Progressive campaign looking to the presidential race in 1920 are being made in Atlanta, Ga., by Frederick H. Chase of New York, secretary of the Progressive national committee. Mr. Chase announces that his party is organizing the United States into several departments, and on Feb. 14, at one of the local hotels, there will be held a conference of representative Progressives from every state east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason and Dixon line to perfect more detailed plans for the organization in those states. John M. Parker of New Orleans is likely to be the central figure at the conference.

The recent coronation held in Budapest is only the second ceremony of the kind ever held in the Hungarian capital, the first having been the coronation of the Emperor Franz Josef and the Empress Elizabeth in 1867. For many centuries previously, it was nearly always either Stuhlweissenburg or Pressburg which were the scenes of the coronation. King Ferdinand, who was crowned in 1835, was the last Habsburg to have the ceremony performed in Pressburg.

Those arriving in San Francisco from the Philippine Islands say that it is believed in the islands that former Governor David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, is slated for the governorship of the islands, to succeed the present Governor-General, Francis Burton Harrison. Mr. Walsh spent considerable time in the islands last year and made a study of the conditions there.

There would seem now to be little question that the recent "crisis" in Spanish politics, which involved Count de Romanones' placing his resignation in the hands of the King, the King's declining to accept and confirming the Prime Minister in office, was brought about in a typically Spanish fashion. The Minister of Finance is a rising politician and he had a great scheme, namely, the famous budget of last autumn. The Minister of Public Works is a rising politician and he had a great scheme, no less than a huge loan for the work of reconstruction throughout the country. Count de Romanones appeared to bless both schemes; but, whether or not circumstances were too much for him, his support of the projects became steadily less pronounced as time went on. When the Cortes rose for its last recess, they were as good as lost. How strong was the "internal dissonance" in the cabinet that followed is impossible to say; but the position was clearly difficult, so the Prime Minister "resigned," and secured the necessary added authority by his confirmation in office.

Governor McCall's recommendation to the Massachusetts Legislature that it take steps to prevent disfigurement by billboards and other advertising signs, of the views from State highways, following so closely after the victory won by the art committee of the Chicago City Club, through a decision of the State Supreme Court, that Chicago has the right to regulate the use of billboards on its thoroughfares, is another encouraging indication of the awakening consciousness that the beauties of rural landscape and of urban architectural skill ought to be protected from advertising defacements, by legal action, if necessary.

The vacancy caused in the Rosendale division of Lancashire by the elevation of Mr. Lewis Harcourt to the peerage draws attention to the interesting "orders and precedents" connected with such incidents. Technically, Mr. Harcourt represented the constituency until the grant of the peerage had been duly completed by the passing of letters under the great seal, and, consequently, the work of electing his successor could not be commenced until this had been done. Cases are on record where all the necessary transactions have been completed within six days, but this is quite exceptional. Moreover, when the House is not sitting, a further delay is occasioned by the fact that the speaker, after having the cause of the vacancy notified to him by two members, must give six days' notice in the Gazette before he can issue his warrant for the new writ.

Repeal of the California antilien law, which prevents Japanese and Chinese from owning land in the State, is beginning to be urged in many quarters, on the ground that the prohibition should include all aliens, or at least all of those who are not capable of becoming citizens. A case in which this law is being tested is now in the courts, and it is possible the matter will come before the Legislature, which is now in session.

Congress most likely will hear something of efficiency and economy at its next session from Medill McCormick of Chicago, newly-elected congressman-at-large. Mr. McCormick became interested in the subject as a member of the Illinois Legislature, made a study of it, and was named chairman of a State efficiency and economy commission. He made out such a good case that one of the chief sections of the program which Governor F. O. Lowden is preparing for the Illinois General Assembly is legislation on these lines.

Continuance of a poll tax law which is rigidly enforced in some communities and regarded lightly in others was criticized by members of the Massachusetts Legislature at a recent public hearing. They asked to have the system abolished as had been done by some of the other states. While only about 32 per cent of the Boston cities like Lynn and Melrose were conscientiously collecting close to 90 per cent. "When the Legislature removed the necessity of payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting," said one legislator, "any former value in the poll tax system was lost."

REAL ESTATE

Emery-Wilkin Company of Boston have taken title to 14 building lots owned by Sarah A. Dennison, located on both sides of Fordham road, between Commonwealth and Brighton avenues, Brighton. There is a total of 47,001 square feet in these parcels, valued by the assessors at \$25,500.

William E. Harvey purchased from Frederick A. Russell, a frame residence property situated at 28 Brenton Street, corner of Greenwood Street, Dorchester, together with 4951 square feet of land, assessed for \$7300 and \$1300 of it is land value.

REAL ESTATE WEEK END TOTALS

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Jan. 17, 1917:

Transactions	Mtgs.	Amount
Jan. 22.....	64	\$622,841
Jan. 23.....	66	\$37,450
Jan. 24.....	96	\$198,814
Jan. 25.....	61	\$10,905
Jan. 26.....	54	\$304,625
Jan. 27.....	71	\$453,810
Totals.....	468	\$2,029,445
Same week 1916.....	217	\$1,472,609
Same week 1915.....	362	\$90,008
Week Jan. 29, 1917.....	191	\$1,278,285

SOUTH AND NORTH ENDS

Matthew W. Fallon Jr. has sold another property on Hanser Street near Tremont Street, South End, being a three-story and basement brick house, with well front. There is a land area of 1200 square feet taxed on \$2700, which is also included in the \$6700 assessment. Annie Beauregard is the purchaser.

Ellen A. Knox is the buyer of the North End parcel, being a 2½-story and basement brick house standing on 672 square feet of land at 2 Rêvere Street Place, near West Cedar Street, assessed for \$2800, equally divided between the house and the land. John Sullivan conveyed title.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Winthrop St., 80-82-84-86-88, Ward 12; Scotch & Poorvu, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick dwellings.

Torry St., 11, Ward 21; F. W. Coleman; brick house boiler house.

Fulton St., 147-149, Ward 5; Wm. A. Gaston, Jr., G. F. Shepard; alter manufacturing.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen..... Jan. 31
St. Louis, for Liverpool..... Feb. 3
Nordam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 3
Frederick VIII, for Copenhagen..... Feb. 7
St. Paul, for Liverpool..... Feb. 10
Gothenburg, for Gothenburg..... Feb. 12
Kronland, for Liverpool..... Feb. 16
Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles..... Feb. 16
New York, for Liverpool..... Feb. 17
Kristianstad, for Bergen..... Feb. 17
N. Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Feb. 17
Philadelphia, for Liverpool..... Feb. 24
Patria, for Oran-Naples..... Feb. 24

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Copenhagen
United States, for New York..... Feb. 3
Oscar II, for New York..... Feb. 15
Hellig Olav, for New York..... Feb. 22
Frederick VIII, for New York..... March 1
Kristianstad, for New York..... March 11
Sailings from Christiania
United States, for New York..... Feb. 9
Bergensfjord, for New York..... Feb. 18
Kristianstad, for New York..... March 11
Sailings from Gothenburg
Stockholm, for New York..... March 6
Sailings from Liverpool
Kronland, for New York..... Jan. 31
New York, for New York..... Feb. 3
Philadelphia, for New York..... Feb. 10
St. Louis, for New York..... Feb. 12
St. Paul, for New York..... Feb. 24
New York, for New York..... March 3

TRANS-PACIFIC SAILINGS

WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Laurine, for Honolulu..... Jan. 30
Sironia, for Sydney..... Jan. 30
Maitai, for Sydney..... Jan. 31
Wilhelmina, for Honolulu..... Feb. 7
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 9
Great Northern, for Honolulu..... Feb. 12
Ecuador, for Hongkong..... Feb. 12
Maroo, for Honolulu..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Seattle and Victoria
Seattle Maru, for Hongkong..... Jan. 29
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong..... Feb. 12
Sailings from Vancouver
Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Feb. 8
Niagara, for Sydney..... Feb. 14
EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Monteagle, for Vancouver..... Feb. 3
Korea Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 10
Empress of Asia, for Vancouver..... Feb. 14
Sailings from Yokohama
China, for San Francisco..... Feb. 5
Patria Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 7
Monteagle, for Vancouver..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Honolulu
Sierra, for San Francisco..... Jan. 30
Manoa, for San Francisco..... Jan. 30
Niagara, for Vancouver..... Feb. 2
Great Northern, for San Francisco..... Feb. 3
Shinyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Feb. 6
Manoa, for San Francisco..... Feb. 6
Matsonia, for San Francisco..... Feb. 13
Sailings from Sydney
Ventura, for San Francisco..... Feb. 7
Makura, for Vancouver..... Feb. 15
Carries United States mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

Today—Lord Cromer, Liverpool; Starlite, Buenos Aires, Cambrian, London; Tansan Maru, Huéla.

Feb. 1—Baycross, Havre.
Feb. 3—Santa Barbara, Buenos Aires.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Steamers Kentuckian, Buenos Aires via Boston; San Juan, Porto Rico; El Mundo, Galveston; Morro Castle, Momus, New Orleans; Susquehanna, Capetown via Boston and Baltimore; John Blumer, Santa Fe and Buenos Aires; Corozal, Puerto Mexico; Italian, St. Michaels; Isle de Panay, Santander, Medina, Sabine, Kanachi Maru, London.

TRIAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INQUIRY REPORT IS FILED

Commission Favors Restriction of Jurisdiction and Abolition of the Fee System

Annexation of all unassigned towns to the territorial jurisdiction of existing courts, repeal of all laws authorizing trial justices to hear civil cases, restricting the jurisdiction of trial justices to their home towns, and the abolition of the fee system are among the recommendations submitted to the Senate today by the commission, which was appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the trial justice system in the State. The commission consisted of Frank A. Milliken of New Bedford, Charles L. Hibbard of Pittsfield and Preelon Q. Ball of Monson.

The commission recommends only one trial justice in a town, and prohibiting the appointment of any in a town which has none at the present time, and establishing salaries for those now in commission, based on the past business as follows: Andover \$500, Barre \$300, Hardwick \$250, Hopkinton \$100, Hudson \$500, Ludlow \$500, Marblehead \$1000, Methuen \$300, Nahant \$1000, North Andover \$300, Saugus \$600, establishing a District Court in Peabody, with jurisdiction in Peabody and Lynnfield; establish a police court in Natick, and one on Nantucket.

A brief history of the office of trial justice shows that only 15 are now in commission, where originally 177 were authorized, namely Andover, Barre, Hardwick, Hopkinton, Hudson, Ludlow, Marblehead, Methuen, Nahant, Natick (2), North Andover, Nantucket, Peabody and Saugus.

The commission deemed it wise to point out the wise course to be pursued in the matter of Police, District and Municipal courts; the ideal being the establishment of a sufficient number of such courts, centrally located, comparatively easy of access by rail or road, and serving a population large enough to warrant the selection of capable, conscientious and progressive officers, and the maintenance of the full machinery of equipment necessary to adequately and dignifiedly carry out the intent and spirit of the many complicated laws. There would be a uniform system throughout the Commonwealth, an end very much to be desired.

The Commission is of the opinion that every town should be annexed to and placed within the territorial jurisdiction of some court but certain topographical conditions seem to require that a few towns should be placed with the concurrent jurisdiction of two courts.

FOUR STEAMERS ARRIVE IN PORT

Four steamers reached port today with cargoes from various parts of the world. The Norwegian steamer Mowinkel, Capt. D. E. Frich, arrived from Charparra, Cuba with 29,400 bags of sugar. Champarra is the port for a new district of sugar plantations expected to provide more than 1,000,000 pounds of sugar a season, according to those on the Mowinkel. The American steamer Manitowoc, from Buenos Aires, United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose from Costa Rica, and the British armed freighter Galileo from Hull, England were other arrivals.

The Manitowoc, inaugurating the new freight service of the American Transatlantic company from South America to Boston and other Atlantic coast ports, brought upward of 3700 bales of wool, and more than 17,000 hides of Boston, besides 210 packages of India rubber, 75 bales of horsehair, 28,138 bales of hides, 100 bales of wool, and other freight for New York.

Abord the Galileo were about 400 tons of general cargo for Boston, besides a small amount for New York. Cargo includes rubber, pelts, old rope and miscellaneous freight.

Passengers on the San Jose, Captain McKinnon, were the prima donna and most of the principals of the Bogota Opera Company, which has just filled a successful engagement in Costa Rica. Fitz Roy Carrington, lecturer at the Harvard Museum of Fine Arts, made the round trip to Costa Rica on the steamer.

In addition to the bananas, oranges, grape fruit and yams, the steamer brought a shipment of sterilized banana skins which will be used for experimental purposes in manufacturing certain commodities. If the experiments prove successful the fiber will be sent here in large quantities.

MINNESOTA PAPER PROJECT
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Minnesota editors may be forced to partly finance the project recently launched by the Minnesota Editorial Association for the establishment of paper mills on State property, according to a statement made by Attorney-General Smith, says the Dispatch. The State may legally acquire the needed water powers and lease them and the timber tracts to a cooperative organization of Minnesota publishers, but it is without authority to use State funds for the erection of paper mills or to engage in paper making, said the Attorney-General.

RAILROAD FENCE PROTESTED

MALDEN, Mass.—Many west side residents have signed a petition which asks the Public Service Commission to restrain the Boston & Maine from building a fence between the tracks from the Pleasant Street bridge to the Mountain Avenue bridge, for which many west side residents have been asking for a long time as a measure of safety. The fence, now partially constructed, will compel a large number of commuters to go several hundred feet out of their way. The railroad officials have said that they will build a subway in the spring.

SHIPPING NEWS

Grain, steel and other supplies for the French Government left port yesterday morning on the steamer Alaskan, which has been held here for about three weeks during the activities of the German commerce raider.

Large quantities of jute and manganese ore were brought to Boston yesterday from Calcutta by the British steamer Clan Robertson. The trip was uneventful, taking about 80 days.

The Norwegian steamer Otta arrived in port yesterday from Cuba with 14,900 bags of sugar.

The only arrivals at Gloucester today were gril netters which brought in 40,000 pounds of fresh groundfish.

Boston Arrivals

Steamers Galileo (Br), Brown, Hull, Eng.; Johan Ludwig Mowinkel (Nor), Frich, Chaparra; Manitowoc, Hokstet, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and St. Lucia; San Jose, McKinnon, Port Limon; City of Augusta, Munson, Savannah; Malden, Brown, Baltimore; Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore; Bristol, Hart, Norfolk; J. H. Devereux, Keene, Sewalls Point.

Tug Leader, Deane Lynn, towing barge John C. Fields.

Steam lighter Cornelia, Brooks, Scituate.

GIANT DRYDOCK TO BE BUILT ON PACIFIC COAST

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Confirmation of eastern press despatches which conveyed the information of the successful flotation of bonds of the Vancouver Drydocks, Ltd., was received yesterday. The company met with success in the sale of bonds amounting to \$2,000,000, and will build on Burrard inlet a tremendous floating drydock capable of handling the largest ships, commercial or war, on the Pacific, says the Sun.

A force of more than 700 men will be employed and the drydock will be completed inside of 12 months. The great structure will be what is known as the multiple pontoon type which is built in sections. This type of drydock may be easily increased in size if occasion demands and conditions warrant.

The construction of this drydock will mean much to Vancouver, for it is known that there are in contemplation enormous shipbuilding yards in connection with the project. Such yards are the natural outcome of an enterprise. Shipping interests on the Pacific received with much gratification the information of the success of the new company in raising the money necessary to carry out its plans, for at present it is necessary for the larger ships to repair either at Seattle, Kobe or Hongkong.

FREE POWER FOR FARM MANUFACTURE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—In recognition of a tribute paid him in making him an honorary member of the organization, Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A. (retired), one of the few remaining generals of the Civil War, appeared before the Indiana Engineering Society at Purdue University and offered a personal contribution of \$5000 toward a fund of \$50,000 which he proposed to have the society raise for the purpose of trying out an idea for a solution of the capital and labor problem, says the News.

General Mills told the engineers that he regarded this problem as the greatest menace now confronting the American republic. His plan is to build a dam for water power in some agricultural community of the State and provide electrical power to farmers in that locality, that they may have a chance to experiment with home manufacturing. He would have them make use of the electrical power to drive machinery for the making of clothing and other necessities which now are produced only in congested labor centers, where employers and workmen, in his opinion, are daily drawing nearer to conflict.

COMMISSION FINDS RATES PREJUDICIAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has decided that rates on wheat from Minneapolis and other points taking the same rates consigned direct to Lockport or Camillus, N. Y., Hillsdale, Litchfield or Coldwater, Mich., there milled, and the product shipped to trunk line territory or New England territory, which are higher than the contemporaneous rates, on flour, by more than the milling in transit charge of one-half cent per 100 pounds are unduly prejudicial to millers at Lockport, Camillus, Litchfield, Hillsdale and Coldwater.

STATE RAILWAY ATTACKED

FARGO, N. D.—The State of North Dakota will abandon the street railway business, will surrender the charter it operates under in Bismarck, and will dispose of the present so-called "capital" line for the purpose of repaying to the capitol building fund, moneys expended in the construction of the line, if the Legislature acts in accordance with an opinion filed by Atty.-Gen. William Langer with the State Budget Commission, and which has been transmitted to the Assembly, says the Forum. The opinion, prepared by Asst. Atty.-Gen. Dan V. Brennan, holds that the State of North Dakota is engaged in the street railway business in contravention of the provision of the constitution that prohibits the State from making any internal improvements.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The first dancing assembly to be held in the municipal building on Tyler Street in the South End is scheduled for tomorrow night. It will be conducted under the joint auspices of Denison House and the Hemenway Club. On Thursday evening at Denison House, Miss M. E. Clarke of the Boston Women's Municipal League will give a talk on "Tenement House Conditions."

Tonight at South Bay Union, Albert Hunt will tell the Neighborhood Association of his experiences as a worker in a French hospital for soldiers during the past two summers. On Thursday afternoon a new game class for girls will be organized, and Thursday evening the Young Peoples Association will hold their second assembly. An exhibition of Boy Scout work will be given at the meeting of the Boys City, Friday night.

The Junior Girls Federation of Roxbury Neighborhood House will present "Little Women" Wednesday afternoon. Thursday afternoon and evening the Girl Scouts will hold a candy sale, and the same evening a group of young people from All Souls Church will give an entertainment for the Women's Club.

As the result of its campaign for funds, the Frances E. Willard Settlement is assured of \$100,000 with which to cancel indebtedness and to add needed improvements to the settlement plant. On Saturday evening the boys will hold a mass meeting, the entertainment to be furnished by a young men's club from the outside.

Tonight the Lincoln Athletic Association of Jamaica Plain neighborhood house will hold its annual party to raise money for house dues and club expenses. Tomorrow night, under the auspices of the Curtis Hall Athletic Association, the boys of the house will hold a mass meeting to foster interest in track sports. The speakers will be William C. Prout, Mark Bortman, Mitchell Frieman and Benny Osthus. Boys from West End house will furnish glee and choral music. Tomorrow the directors of the house are to have a luncheon.

This afternoon the Sewing Circle League give an entertainment at Elizabeth Peabody house for the neighborhood children. Two plays, "Drifted Apart" and "Hearts" will be given by the Y. M. C. U. in the house theater Friday night for the neighborhood people. Pictures of Boston's parks will be shown and music furnished by high school girls.

Miss Ada M. C. Hartzell, head resident of House of Good Will, has gone on a three months' vacation to Florida, and her place is being temporarily filled by Miss Gladys Abbott and Benjamin Riley. The Mother Goose play, given at the settlement by the Junior League of Boston, was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience of neighborhood children.

The Men's Club of Norfolk House will have a party Friday night to raise money for furnishing a club room at the settlement.

The first of a series of folk song concerts for the benefit of the South End Music school will be held at the Tuilleries next Monday afternoon. French folk songs will be sung by Miss Lorraine Wyman.

DEVELOPMENT OF WEST AIM OF EASTERN BANKERS

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Without denying the tales of prosperity and superabundance of riches oppressing our eastern friends," said J. E. Hargrove of Fortia & Hargrove, Spokane investment bankers, who has returned from the east, "I found a decided uncertainty of uncertainty and a disposition to discourage speculation, which it seems impossible to do," says the Chronicle.

"There is an earnest desire on the part of great banking and investment interests to see a considerable portion of the country's loaning power and wealth, which has accumulated so rapidly, used in the development of enterprises in the West and in Canada. "No other country in the world has made such progress since the war began as has the United States. Eastern bankers notice with satisfaction, the development of a western market, not only for foreign loans, but for high-grade railroad and industrial stocks, which have heretofore been marketed almost exclusively in the east."

MEMORIAL BILL INDORSED

Former Attorney-General Herbert Parker appeared before the Joint Committee of Ways and Means of the Legislature today as a petitioner for House bill 1085, which provides for an appropriation toward the George Washington Memorial Building in Washington. The petitioner said that Massachusetts should have a part in the Nation's testimonial to the great American and urged an appropriation of \$100,000 toward the cost of the building and that one room in the building should be known as the Massachusetts room. The appropriation would be conditional upon the raising of \$500,000 for the cost of the building from other sources.

FORD HALL FORUM

Ivy L. Lee of New York, speaking at Ford Hall last night on "What Is to Become of Our Railroads?" decided that Government ownership in this country was not the solution of the railroad problem, and that although Government regulation had broken down, still some form of regulation was the real solution—some form that would permit the natural and logical growth of the railroads and railroad equipment.

DETERMINATION AGAINST PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Canadian Minister on Return From England Notes Devotion of All Classes

OTTAWA, Ont.—"There is

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TRADING ON EXCHANGES VERY LIGHT

Motor Issues the Weakest Feature of New York Stock Market—Business Narrows Down Substantially—Boston Is Quiet

New York stock prices resumed their general strength today following the reaction of Saturday. Gains of a point or so were fairly numerous. American Locomotive, Utah Copper and Wilson Company were stronger than some issues, and American Smelting, International Nickel and Pressed Steel were substantially higher than their previous closing figures. United States Steel common was up a point at one time. Talk of an extraordinary dividend on Steel affected it to some extent.

American Zinc and Gulf common were the leaders of the early Boston stock market today. Boston was strong, and the tone of the local list was harder than on Saturday.

Both lists wavered late in the first half hour. Steel eased off in New York.

Stock market activity subsided considerably after the early sales. There was some reaction here and there but with exception of motor issues there was no great weakness in any department. General Motors opened up 1/4 at 119 1/2, improved to 120 1/2, and dropped 5 points, rallying slightly before midday. Maxwell, after opening up 1/4 at 55 1/2, sold off more than a point. Studebaker opened up 1/4 at 106 1/2, improved to 107 and dropped 2 points. Willys-Overland also was heavy.

Central Leather opened up 1/4 at 89 1/2, improved to 90 and receded more than a point. Trading was on a light scale at midday.

On the local exchange fluctuations were very narrow and business was almost without feature. The New York market became somewhat more active in the early afternoon and the tone was weak. New low prices for the day were established for various issues, particularly the motor stocks and other industrials. New England Cotton Yarn preferred had a five-point advance before the beginning of the last hour on the Boston exchange. Alaska Gold was heavy.

New York total sales, 427,300 shares; \$4,096,000 bonds.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explosives	5	5 1/2
Ala. Chloride	62 1/2	75
Big Ledge	5 1/2	5 3/4
Boston & Maine	7 1/2	8
Butte & Z.	10	10 1/2
Butte Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Steel	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cerro de Pasco	39	39 1/2
Columbia	2 1/2	2 3/4
Cosden & Co.	16 1/2	17
Coston & G.	14 1/2	15
Danville Ariz.	2 1/2	2 3/4
First Nat. Cop.	3 1/2	3 3/4
Goldfield Cons.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Grant Motors	6	6 1/2
Green Mountain	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecla Mining	1 1/2	1 3/4
Howe Sound	7 1/2	7 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	3 1/2	3 3/4
Lake Torp. Bldg.	7 1/2	7 3/4
Magma Cop.	48	50
Manitowish	87 1/2	90
Marble Arms	7 1/2	8
Max Munitions	7 1/2	8
McKinley Dar.	48 1/2	50
Met. Petrol.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Middle West	1 1/2	1 3/4
Midwest Oil	7 1/2	7 3/4
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 3/4
Monongah	62 1/2	65
Norfolk	41	42 1/2
Norfolk Harb.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk S.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk T.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk W.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk X.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Y.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Z.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk A.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk B.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk C.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk D.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk E.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk F.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk G.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk H.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk I.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk J.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk K.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk L.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk M.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk N.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk O.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk P.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Q.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk R.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk S.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk T.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk U.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk V.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk W.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk X.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Y.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Z.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk A.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk B.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk C.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk D.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk E.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk F.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk G.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk H.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk I.	8 1/2	9
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Norfolk L.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk M.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk N.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk O.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk P.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk Q.	8 1/2	9
Norfolk R.	8 1/2	9
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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LAST WEEK'S
SECURITIES
PRICE RANGE

With the Exception of Few Industrial Fluctuations Are Small—Dullest Period Since Summer Dullness in August

Except for the flurry caused by the anxiety over anticipated remarks of President Wilson before the Senate, the New York market was a dull and rather uninteresting affair during the past week. There was a noticeable lack of public interest in the market, and as a result trading was the lightest since the summer of last August. The trend of prices was slightly lower with several specialties making large gains for the week.

Among the strong spots were Bethlehem Steel, Montana Power, International Paper and American Can. New York Air Brake and Pressed Steel Car also made spectacular gains, the latter reflecting the placing of its common stock on a 7 per cent annual dividend basis. Auto stocks, after displaying early strength, declined sharply in latter part of the week. There was a generally firm tone to the rails, which were featured by the sagging tendency of New Haven and the advance in Norfolk & Western following its extra dividend.

Rumors that Brooklyn Rapid Transit's dividend would not be maintained caused heavy selling pressure on that issue last Tuesday and resulted in the stock touching the lowest price in six years.

The tables below give the range of prices together with the net changes of the leading active stocks on the New York and Boston exchanges for the week ended Jan. 27:

NEW YORK STOCKS

High	Low	Last	Chg.
Am. H. Sugar	94 1/2	94 1/2	+1/2
Am. T. & T.	123 1/2	123 1/2	+1/2
Am. C. & P.	69 1/2	69 1/2	+1/2
Am. Loco	72 1/2	72 1/2	+1/2
Am. Smelters	109 1/2	109 1/2	+1/2
Anacostia	109 1/2	109 1/2	+1/2
Atchafalaya	109 1/2	109 1/2	+1/2
B. & O. W. L.	112 1/2	112 1/2	+1/2
Baldwin Loco.	56 1/2	56 1/2	+1/2
Beck Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1/2
B. H. T.	81 1/2	81 1/2	+1/2
Butte & Sup.	52 1/2	52 1/2	+1/2
Chile Lath.	91 1/2	91 1/2	+1/2
Chile Cop.	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1/2
China	58 1/2	58 1/2	+1/2
Col. Fuel	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/2
Col. Gas	44 1/2	44 1/2	+1/2
Col. Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/2
Cum. Steel	62 1/2	62 1/2	+1/2
Cum. Cane	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/2
Electric	32 1/2	32 1/2	+1/2
Gen. Electric	171 1/2	171 1/2	+1/2
Gen. Motors	117 1/2	117 1/2	+1/2
Goodrich	60 1/2	60 1/2	+1/2
Gr. Northern Ore	37 1/2	37 1/2	+1/2
Gr. Northern P.	112 1/2	112 1/2	+1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	58 1/2	+1/2
I. M. M.	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/2
Int. Nickel	43 1/2	43 1/2	+1/2
Int. Paper	49 1/2	49 1/2	+1/2
Int. Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	+1/2
Keeneland	40 1/2	40 1/2	+1/2
Lack Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	+1/2
Long Island	47 1/2	47 1/2	+1/2
Max Motors	60 1/2	60 1/2	+1/2
Max Pet	101 1/2	101 1/2	+1/2
Miami	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1/2
Mont. Power	109 1/2	109 1/2	+1/2
Mo. Pac. W.	32 1/2	32 1/2	+1/2
N. Y. & S. P.	32 1/2	32 1/2	+1/2
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1/2
N. Y. A. Brake	135 1/2	135 1/2	+1/2
N. Y. Central	101 1/2	101 1/2	+1/2
New Haven	48 1/2	48 1/2	+1/2
Nor. & West.	123 1/2	123 1/2	+1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	114 1/2	114 1/2	+1/2
Penn.	57 1/2	57 1/2	+1/2
Pitts. Cons. P.	50 1/2	50 1/2	+1/2
Pitts. Steel	83 1/2	83 1/2	+1/2
Ry. Steel Spk.	52 1/2	52 1/2	+1/2
Ray Cons.	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/2
Reading	102 1/2	102 1/2	+1/2
Rep. I. & S.	80 1/2	80 1/2	+1/2
Seaboard	22 1/2	22 1/2	+1/2
Shoef. Shef.	67 1/2	67 1/2	+1/2
South Ry.	31 1/2	31 1/2	+1/2
Studebaker	110 1/2	110 1/2	+1/2
So. Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	+1/2
Texas Co.	124 1/2	124 1/2	+1/2
Un. Pac.	144 1/2	144 1/2	+1/2
U. S. Rubber	60 1/2	60 1/2	+1/2
U. S. Steel	118 1/2	118 1/2	+1/2
Utah Cop.	108 1/2	108 1/2	+1/2
Westinghouse	56 1/2	56 1/2	+1/2
Wells-Overland	37 1/2	37 1/2	+1/2
Wilson & Co.	66 1/2	66 1/2	+1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON STOCKS				
Alaska Gold	10	9		
Am. T. & T.	123 1/2	126	2	+
Am. Zinc	41 1/2	37 1/2		-
do pf	72 1/2	71	72 1/2	
Arg. Com.	133 1/2	131		-
do pf	133 1/2	115 1/2		-
At. & Atl.	125 1/2	125 1/2		
At. & Atl.	125 1/2	82 1/2		-
Port. Range	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	
Bay. Italy	65	64	65	
do pf	14 1/2	14 1/2		
Edison Elec.	215	119 1/2	120	14
Int. Port. Com.	17 1/2	16		-
do pf	70 1/2	66 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Isle Royale	70 1/2	66 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Copper	16	14 1/2	14 1/2	
New Haven	47	43 1/2	45	3
North Butte	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	
North River	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	
do pf	23 1/2	21	21 1/2	
Food & Boston	16	9 1/2	9 1/2	
do pf	74	67 1/2		-
Tamarack	56	52 1/2	52 1/2	3 1/2
United Fruit	154 1/2	152	152 1/2	
United Shoe	65	57 1/2	58	
U. S. Smelt.	65	62		-
U. S. Cons.	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Ventura	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	

* Decline. + Ex-dividend.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

KANSAS FIVE IS DOING FINELY AT BASKETBALL

Finishing the First Round of Championship Play in the Missouri Valley Conference League With a Clean Slate

M. V. C. BASKETBALL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P. C.
Kansas	4	0	1.000
Missouri	3	1	.750
Arkansas	3	1	.750
Nebraska	0	0	.000
Drake	0	0	.000
K. S. A. C.	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—University of Kansas is now in undisputed possession of first place in the Missouri Valley Conference basketball championship standing of 1916-17 and it looks as if the team would have to be regarded as the most promising candidate for the championship honors won by University of Nebraska last winter. Kansas has not only won the four championship games which it has played to date; but it has won them by quite decisive margins.

Before the season started, University of Missouri was regarded as a strong contender for the title, and yet that team is now in second place having been defeated by Ames, a team which Kansas had no difficulty in defeating twice running by one-sided scores. Last year the K. U. team failed to make any kind of a showing and as the material carried over to this winter was not considered of a specially high quality, it was not rated high, but through unusually close guarding and an offense which uses every man on the team, the K. U. five has become a prime favorite with many. Every player on the team appears to be able to score from any angle of the court and it is a noticeable fact that every regular member of the team has scored in a championship game. The real star of the team appears to be Lasslett, a new guard without previous experience, Gibbons, forward, and Lytle, center, are other players who are showing up brilliantly in an offensive way.

Missouri's showing to date is far from what was expected. Winning only one of the two games from Ames was far from championship class especially in the light of what Kansas later did to Ames. Missouri later won two games from Washington, but did not win them as decisively as might have been expected from a team rated as of championship class, especially as Washington is building up an entirely new team.

University of Nebraska and Drake College are still to show what they can do in the championship race, neither having as yet played a league game. Little is known of the probable strength of Drake, but the M. V. C. colleges are not much concerned about Drake because she plays only a few conference games. Nebraska, the other M. V. C. college which has as yet not played a conference game, is evidently not so strong as suspected. Because Nebraska's five won the 1916 championship in basketball, the team has been considered contenders, but a few days ago Grinnell College defeated Nebraska by a score of 22 to 9. Unless a very different sort of basketball is played later by the Nebraska five, the 1916 champions will have difficulty in staying close to this year's leaders in the race.

Paige of Ames and Williams of Missouri are tied for individual scoring honors, each having made 40 points in the four games they have played. Paige is credited with 11 goals from the floor, which have netted him 22 points, and 18 foul tries. Williams has made eight goals from the floor and 24 from the foul line. Shirley of Missouri is a close third with 16 goals from the floor and seven foul goals for a total of 39. The full list follows:

Player	Goals	Foul Total
Paige, Ames	11	18
Williams, Missouri	8	24
Shirley, Missouri	16	29
Gibbons, Kansas	12	7
Lytle, Kansas	14	28
Threlk, Kansas	9	7
Reynolds, K. S. A. C.	4	12
Lasslett, Kansas	9	0
Campbell, Missouri	8	0
Thomas, Washington	6	4
Juncker, Washington	7	1
Bradford, Ames	6	0
Janda, Ames	6	0
Reicks, K. S. A. C.	5	0
Nelson, Kansas	5	0
Vort, Missouri	4	0
Eschke, Ames	3	0
Shepherd, Missouri	3	0
Viner, Missouri	3	0
Kauder, Kansas	2	0
Miller, Washington	2	0
Benway, Washington	1	1
Faulkner, K. S. A. C.	1	0
Kamp, Washington	1	0
McMillan, K. S. A. C.	1	0
Morgan, Ames	1	0
Stout, Washington	1	0

RED SOX PRESIDENT AT ATLANTIC CITY

Secretary John Lane of the Boston American League Baseball Club was busy this morning arranging for transportation for the players to the spring training quarters at Hot Springs and back to the East for the championship series. He had a number of railroad men at the club headquarters in the Dexter Building figuring out routes, cost of transportation, etc.

Mr. Lane said that he had received word from New York that President H. H. Frazee had gone to Atlantic City for a few days.

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUET PLAY CONTINUES

Good progress is being made in the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association singles championship tournament which is being played on the courts of the Harvard Club and tonight should find the competition well toward the semifinal round.

Nine matches were played Saturday and the favorites came through successfully. Only two of the matches went the limit of games. F. S. Kellogg of the Harvard Club defeated R. C. Bray of the Newton Club in one of the five-game matches, 15-11, 16-18, 11-15, 15-12, 15-11, and C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club defeated K. L. Lindsey of the Harvard Club 15-10, 15-12, 14-17, 9-15, 17-16.

N. W. Cabot of the Tennis and Racquet Club and present champion, won his match in straight games from E. Church of the Newton Club, 15-6, 15-8, 15-7.

FIRST ROUND
Channing Frothingham, Jr., Tennis and Racquet, defeated R. Wigglesworth, Harvard Club, 15-18, 15-11, 15-12, 15-7.
M. T. Wendell, Union Boat Club, defeated F. A. Harding, Union Boat Club, 15-7, 15-11, 15-11.
Hewitt Morgan, Randolph Courts, defeated P. Whitton, Randolph Courts, 15-7, 15-8, 15-11.
H. B. Plimpton, Boston A. A., defeated E. S. Foster, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-8, 15-11.

F. M. Burnham, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated L. W. Morgan, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-8, 15-11.
N. W. Cabot, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated E. Church, Newton Club, 15-6, 15-8, 15-7.
F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, defeated R. C. Bray Newton Club, 15-11, 16-18, 11-15, 15-12, 15-11.

C. C. Peabody, Union Boat Club, defeated K. L. Lindsey, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-12, 14-17, 9-15, 17-16.
W. A. Carl, Harvard Club, defeated S. D. Hayward, Harvard Club, 17-18, 15-13, 15-11, 15-12.

SATURDAY EVENTS

The Harvard second varsity hockey team defeated Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, 3 to 0.

The Harvard varsity wrestling team defeated Phillips Andover Academy in a dual meet at Cambridge, 24 to 6.

The Harvard freshman hockey seven defeated the Phillips Andover Academy team at Soldiers Field, 12 to 2.

Lehigh University defeated Springfield Training School in their dual wrestling meet at South Bethlehem, Pa., 26 points to 4.

Amherst defeated Union at basketball by a score of 27 to 24. Captain Widmayer scored 15 of the points made by Amherst.

The Montclair Athletic Club defeated the Englewood Field Club in their squash tennis match at Montclair, N. J., 6 matches to 0.

The Bridgeport University Club squash tennis team defeated the Princeton Club of New York at New York, 5 matches to 3.

The Yale varsity fencing team opened its season of 1917 by defeating the Springfield Training School fencers, 5 matches to 4.

Springfield Training School defeated West Point at basketball 38 to 30. The West Point Plebs defeated the St. John's College Reserves 52 to 12.

The Providence Y. M. C. A., swimming team defeated the Boston Y. M. C. A., at Providence, 34 to 25. Small of Providence scored 11 points for his team.

Ralph Hadley, star tackle on last fall's Harvard freshman football eleven, was elected captain of the Harvard freshman swimming team. His specialty is the plunge.

The Annapolis Academy swimming team defeated the Princeton varsity at Annapolis, 40 to 13. The Annapolis basketball five defeated St. John's College of Brooklyn, N. Y., 27 to 19.

Miss Marie Wagner and Harry McNeal defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Dean Mathey in a mixed doubles tennis match at the Heights Casino courts, New York, 6-1, 5-7, 7-5, 6-4.

The Boys' High School (Brooklyn, N. Y.) chess team won the championship of the High School Chess League of New York with eight matches won, one drawn and no defeats. This gives them possession of the Rice interscholastic chess trophy for the coming year.

Polytechnic Preparatory School of Brooklyn won the Rutgers interscholastic swimming championship meet at New Brunswick, N. J., with 23 points. Townsend Harris School was second with 10 points.

L. W. Maxwell of the Sleepy Hollow Club won the chief trophy in the golf tournament of the Winter League of Advertising Interests at Pinehurst, N. C., by defeating Grantland Rice of New York in the final round, 8 and 7. Mrs. W. S. Bird of New York won the women's trophy by defeating Mrs. E. D. Moore, also of New York, 4 and 3.

FINE ENTRY GIVEN FOR FENCERS' MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Springfield T. S., New York A. C., New York Turn Verein, New York Fencers Club, and Central Branch Y. M. C. A., have entered teams in the Manrique-toll competition which is to be held in Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 3. Preliminary bouts will occupy the afternoon, the finals being decided in the evening.

The tournament is an annual affair and is named for Professor Ricardo Manrique. It will be the largest contest of its kind held in this part of the United States during the year.

DRAWINGS MADE FOR NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS

Class A Championship in New York Feb. 3 Has Fine Entry of 64 Contestants

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The draw for the National Class A Squash Tennis Championship tournament, which will begin at the Yale Club on Feb. 3, has been made. There are 64 entries for the competition this year. Among them is that of E. S. Winston of the Harvard Club, the title holder of a year ago. F. van S. Hyde, another of the prominent contenders, is close to Winston in the draw.

Jay Gould, the most proficient player at the Columbia Club, will not compete in the event. The entries are as follows:

Donald MacKay, Yale Club; W. H. F. Hackett, Harvard Club; A. W. Riley, Princeton Club; R. L. Gibney, Princeton Club; L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club; H. W. Carhart, Harvard Club; P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club; H. Tobey, Princeton Club; G. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club; R. L. Streibach, Columbia Club; O. Guernsey, Yale Club; E. Irving, Harvard Club; K. G. Stern, Princeton Club; W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club; E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club; H. Williams, Yale Club; I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club; D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club; L. Platt, Yale Club; R. Goepel, Greenwich F. C.; T. A. E. Harris, Yale Club; C. J. M. Harris, Yale Club; D. B. Noyes, Squash Club; L. Bradford, Yale Club; R. L. Whitman, Harvard Club; John Taylor, Princeton Club; C. M. B. Jr., Squash Club; Anna, Harvard Club; J. Walker, 3d, Yale Club; R. Holland, Princeton Club; H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia Club; J. C. Tomlinson, Jr., Yale Club; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard Club; H. R. Misset, Princeton Club; G. Richard, Harvard Club; S. H. Johnson, Yale Club; F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club; L. T. Ginnell, Harvard Club; A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club; J. P. Thayer, Yale Club; E. S. Winslow, Harvard Club; E. R. Hudson, Yale Club; F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club; A. C. Scott, Columbia Club; J. S. Stillman, Yale Club; W. B. Parsons, Harvard Club; R. E. Fink, Englewood; F. H. Davis, Harvard Club; H. P. Smith, Yale Club; D. R. Pierson, Harvard Club; A. J. Conley, Yale Club; J. H. Homing, Harvard Club; R. C. Coburn, Greenwich F. C.; C. C. F. Clarkson, Harvard Club; J. B. Cornell, Yale Club; W. P. Sanger, Harvard Club; H. C. Martin, Harvard Club; R. Abbott, Yale Club; G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino; J. W. Appel, Jr., Harvard Club; J. F. Johnson, Yale Club; T. Coward, Yale University; A. Corey, Yale Club.

MILL ROAD TAX URGED IN MAINE BY COMMITTEE

PORTLAND, Me.—After more than a year of investigation with the idea of ascertaining the future highway requirements of Maine as well as the necessary amendments to the present highway law the State-wide Good Roads Committee of Maine, representing 48 different organizations and working in conjunction with the Maine State Grange, the Maine Automobile Association, and the Maine State Board of Trade, made public the proposed new mill tax and general highway law which is to be introduced under the title of the Grange State-wide Highway Committee Bill, says the Express.

Briefly summarized, the bill provides for a tax of one mill on the property of the State for the construction of State and State aid highways. This will amount this year to \$521,000.

Two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) of this amount is to be added to the regular State aid fund of \$300,000, making a total of \$500,000 for the construction of State aid or market roads. The fund thereby being increased by two-thirds (and towns are not required to make a greater appropriation than formerly in order to get the increased benefits), the balance of \$321,000 to be devoted to the construction of State roads. In addition to the \$31,000 for State roads there will be available this year from the Federal Government approximately \$135,000 and also \$175,000, the last of the \$2,000,000 bond issue. For 1918 there will be received the same amount from the Federal Government; for 1919, \$180,000, and in 1920, \$225,000.

Ultimately, with the Federal aid, there will be about an even division for State aid for market and State highways.

WASHINGTON AFTER SHORTSTOP
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manager Clark Griffith of the Washington Americans has closed a trade with Manager John Dunn of the Baltimore International League club, whereby he will obtain Shortstop Samuel Crane in exchange for Catcher Alva Williams, Outfielder Turney Barber and Pitcher John Bentley.

CHICAGO GETS VAUGHAN
BLOOMINGDALE, Ill.—Charles Vaughan, third baseman for several years with the independent Mantoc team, has signed a Chicago American league contract.

COACH FRICKE IS PREDICTING A GOOD SEASON

Washington University of St. Louis Basketball Five Appears Lacking in Experience Only and Should Develop Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Although Washington University has been defeated in two of the first three basketball games played this season, Coach Fricke is predicting a successful year for his men in the Missouri Valley Conference series. "We have the best team we have had in the 15 years we have been playing basketball," he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Our men are new at the game but they have shown such ability at mastering it that I am certain with a little more experience we can win most of the remaining 15 games on our schedule."

Richard Stout '17, who is captain of the team, has been unable to get into any of the games thus far except for a few minutes, but it is believed he will be able to play in most of the remaining games. Captain Stout has had three years' experience in basketball work. Other members of the squad are: Henry Ducker '19, right forward; Emphy Bonway '18, left forward; Edwin Thomas '17, center; Carl Kamp '19, left guard; Wayne Miller '17, right guard.

The substitutes are: Henry Miller '18, Wycliffe King '18, John Grossman '18 and Claude McElwee '19. King was elected captain of the 1917 football team after the season had ended last fall.

On the regular squad only one player, Wayne Miller, has had previous experience. He has seen three years' service. All the others are playing their first year.

The first game of the season was played in St. Louis with the Columbia Athletic Club. It was won by the Washington players, 27 to 23. The next two games were played with the University of Missouri at Columbia. Mo. The scores in these games were 36 to 22 and 30 to 20.

In discussing the playing of the team against the University of Missouri five, Coach Fricke said his men showed form superior to their opponents but that they lost principally through sheer inexperience. "Both contests were lost by us in the first 10 minutes of play," he declared. "After our squad got settled down, we more than held our own. If they had been veterans to start with we would have won with little trouble. As it was we made the best showing against the University of Missouri that we have made in three years. Our squad has developed well in the throwing of field goals and the two games we lost were lost on fouls. By hard practice I am certain we will develop the best team Washington has ever had and I am looking forward to a very successful season."

HARVARD WINS HOCKEY GAME FROM QUEEN'S

Crimson Scores All of Its Goals in the Second Half of the Contest

Harvard University hockey enthusiasts are today much pleased over the showing made by the Crimson varsity seven in its game with Queen's College of Kingston, Ont., Saturday evening, when the Crimson won at the Boston Arena by a score of 5 to 1. Last year Queen's defeated Harvard.

Queen's presented a characteristic Canadian college hockey team. It showed much speed in the first half of the contest, scoring its only goal during that period and preventing Harvard from caging the puck. Captain Purvis was the Canadian who scored against the Crimson and he was the best of the visiting players, being very fast and handling the puck well. That he did not score in the second half was largely due to the fact that the Crimson players kept him well guarded all the time.

When the first half ended, it looked very much as if the Crimson were in for another defeat, as the Harvard players could not seem to penetrate the Canadians' defense. It was not long after the second half started before Captain Morgan registered a goal for Harvard and then they began coming with considerable ease. The summary:

Harvard	Queen's
Rice, I. W.	McQuinn
Baker, C.	McQuinn
Percy, J.	Purvis
Townsend, R. W.	Keeler
White, C.	Pahey
J. E. Morgan	P. Spence
Wylde, G.	Lees
Goals, J. Morgan, T. W. Rice, T. Rice, Percy, Purvis. Substitutes: Harvard, W. Morgan for Rice, Bliss for Townsend, Condon for Baldwin, Eckfeldt for White, Townsend for Bliss, Fisher for Percy, Baldwin for Townsend, W. Rice for W. Morgan, Referees, Messrs. Smart and Wamaker. Goal umpires, Messrs. McAlchen and Hunt. Time of periods, 20m.	

VERNON GETS GEORGE STOVALL
TOLEDO, O.—George Stovall, last season captain of the Toledo team of the American Association, has been released by Manager R. P. Bresnahan to Vernon of the Pacific Coast league. Stovall will manage the team, and Manager Bresnahan gets \$500 and another player.

INDOOR MEET TO BE HELD MARCH 3

Maj. Briggs, chairman of the championship committee of the N. E. A. A. U., has announced that, through the courtesy of Col. E. L. Logan of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. M., the annual indoor championships of the association will be held in the East Armory the night of March 3. The supplanted date was Feb. 24.

The B. A. A. scholastic indoor meet will be Feb. 24, at which meet Harvard and B. A. A. relay teams will come together. The new date will permit the schoolboys and the relay men to participate in the sectional championships.

PRINCETON NOW LEADING LEAGUE AT BASKETBALL

Victory Over Cornell Varsity Puts Orange and Black at Top of Intercollegiate Series

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Princeton	4	1	.800
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Cornell	1	5	.166

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University is today at the head of the championship standing of the Intercollegiate Basketball League, following its victory over the Cornell varsity here Saturday evening by a score of 32 to 26. This was the second time these two teams had met this year and the second victory for Princeton. This victory gives the Tigers four victories and one defeat for the season to date.

The game was much closer than the score indicates. Cornell played strongly and the fact that the Orange and Black won was due largely to its playing in St. Louis with the Columbia Athletic Club. It was won by the Washington players, 27 to 23. The next two games were played with the University of Missouri at Columbia. Mo. The scores in these games were 36 to 22 and 30 to 20.

In discussing the playing of the team against the University of Missouri five, Coach Fricke said his men showed form superior to their opponents but that they lost principally through sheer inexperience. "Both contests were lost by us in the first 10 minutes of play," he declared.

After our squad got settled down, we more than held our own. If they had been veterans to start with we would have won with little trouble. As it was we made the best showing against the University of Missouri that we have made in three years. Our squad has developed well in the throwing of field goals and the two games we lost were lost on fouls. By hard practice I am certain we will develop the best team Washington has ever had and I am looking forward to a very successful season."

WRESTLING FOR TEXAS STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas is a new sporting field this year. Coach Graves has organized a class in wrestling and teams from the Oklahoma A. & M. College, University of Oklahoma, University of Arkansas, Tulane University, and other schools of the South where wrestling is a recognized college sport will be met during the season. Work is already well under way and much promising material has been disclosed among the Texas Aggies.

When Coach Graves and Captain Powers issue their call for baseball material they will find a splendid foundation of veteran players on hand. Only two men from last year's lineup, Captain Russell, catcher, and Outfielder Beringer, will be absent from the lineup. Priester, first base; Burns, second base; Brailford, third base; Rigney, shortstop; Powers and Griesbeck, outfielders; and Munch, Smith, Graham and Thornton, pitchers, are all on hand and will be candidates for their same places on this year's team.

NATIONAL AID FOR SCHOOLS FAVORED

National aid for schools in communities financially unable to maintain the required standard, terms of equal length throughout the United States and salaries large enough to attract the best teachers, were advocated by Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, in addressing the Brookline Civic Forum in Harvard Congregational Church last evening.

Equal rights should be given in school to the girl who has an interest in books and the Shakespearean girl, said the commissioner, since in public education all pay a proportionate share of the expenses. It should not be the purpose of education to take children from the trades of their fathers but to deliver them from the ills of those occupations by bringing intelligence and skill to bear upon them, so that the children can go into the routes of trade to work and live joyously.

The business of democratic education, the commissioner went on, is to gather up the fragments of humanity until there shall be no child unprovided for, no man or woman wasting his talents, no lost wait in the alleyway and no talent anywhere undeveloped.

MINNESOTA IS STILL LEADING THE CONFERENCE

Defeats Northwestern for Third Straight Basketball Victory in Western College League

College	Won	Lost	P. C.
Minnesota	3	0	1.000
Purdue	3	1	.750
Indiana	2	1	.666
Illinois	4	2	.666
Wisconsin	2	2	.500
Chicago	3	2	.600
Northwestern	1	4	.200
Ohio State	0	5	.000
Iowa	0	5	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—University of Minnesota won its third straight Western Conference championship basketball game Saturday evening when it defeated Northwestern University here 22 to 13.

The first half of the contest was a splendid battle and at the end of that period the score was tied at 10 points each. During that period Northwestern players played a fine defensive game. At the start of the second half, Northwestern jumped into the lead; but the stronger Minnesota men gradually wore the Purple players down and toward the end of the game the Gophers were scoring almost as they pleased. Northwestern was not up to its usual basket shooting and both the captains were so closely guarded that they could not do their best work. Kingsley was the star of the contest scoring six goals from the floor for Minnesota. The summary:

Minnesota	Northwestern
Gillen, F.	Marquardt
Stadsvold	Stadsvold
Kingsley, C.	Hubbell
Douglas, R.	Bennett
Wymann, L.	Ellingwood
Goals from floor, Kingsley 6, Gillen 3, for Minnesota; Hubbell 2, Marquardt 2, Ellingwood, for Northwestern. Goals from foul, Douglas 4, for Minnesota; Underhill 5, for Northwestern.	

MEDFORD MEETS ARLINGTON MEN THIS AFTERNOON

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE

Brookline	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brookline	2	0	1.000
Newton	3	0	1.000
Medford	4	1	.666
Arlington	1	1	.500
Kindred	1	1	.500
Cambridge Latin	1	2	.333
Melrose	1	3	.250
Somerville	0	3	.000

With Brookline High School and Newton High School tied for first place, the struggle for the Interscholastic Hockey League championship will continue this week, and will be watched with the keenest interest. The first game of the week will be held this afternoon, when the Arlington and Medford High School teams meet at the Boston Arena. Medford is in third and Arlington in fourth position in the league standing, and the competition is sure to be close.

Rindge Technical School is scheduled to meet Somerville High School on Friday afternoon, and the former should win. Rindge is tied for fifth place in the league, while Somerville is in last position, as a result of the victory by Melrose last week. Medford will meet Newton High School Saturday afternoon in what should be the best game of the week. Should Newton win it will put them in the lead with four victories and no defeats. The four leading teams in the league have been showing improved form in the last games played, and this week's competition should bring out some excellent hockey.

SENIOR GOLFERS WILL ORGANIZE THIS EVENING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—About 200 golfers who play in the annual seniors' tournament at Apawamis, will dine tonight and form an association to be known as the Seniors Golf Association. This tournament has grown to such proportions that nothing except a regular organization can carry on the work now. More than 350 golfers, all at least 55 years of age, feed up and played over the Apawamis course in this event last September, making it the largest tournament ever held in this country.

The list of officers who will be elected tonight are: President D. P. Kingsley; first vice-president, Justice Mahlon Pitney, United States Supreme Court, second vice-president, Judge M. O'Brien; secretary, Walter Brown. The dinner committee is Frank Presbury, G. H. Barnes, and T. H. Watkins, all members of the Apawamis Club.

NORTHWESTERN WINS 4 TO 3
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Northwestern University defeated the University of Wisconsin in a hard-fought hockey game at the White City Rink Saturday evening 4 to 3. At the end of the regulation periods the score was tied at 3 goals apiece. Lockwood scored the winning goal for the Purple during the extra period.

CHICAGO MAN MAY BE MANAGER

CHICAGO, Ill.—R. Zeider, utility infielder for the Chicago Nationals, may manage the Fort Wayne, Ind., Central League baseball team this season. President C.

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DEVELOPMENT

IN RUSSIA OF

COTTON INDUSTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Russian Year Book for 1916 contains many interesting facts relative to the cotton industry in Russia during the war. Unlike other European countries, Russia grows about two-thirds of the cotton consumed in her spinning mills, and the production of the staple has not materially decreased as a result of the war. Although in 1915 there was a reduction of about 10 per cent of the acreage planted in the Caucasus, in Central Asia the three approximately an equivalent increase, and these sources of supply have, of course, been of great value to Russia since the outbreak of war. In 1914-1915 the crop in Central Asia was 13,906,000 pounds, and in Trans-Caucasia 1,681,000 pounds, making a total of 15,587,000 pounds. As compared with this, the yield from these areas in 1915-1916 was 18,750,000 pounds. The rest of the cotton used came from Egypt and America, excepting a small quantity from Afghanistan, Persia and Kashmir.

In 1915 imports of the raw material ceased, but there was a prospect of good harvests from the Russian fields, and the Cotton Committee of the Moscow Exchange took up the question of organizing the supply and was supported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The latter body made an inquiry and found that, out of 609 cotton undertakings, 110 had reduced their output, 89 of them as a result of a shortage of raw material. A special committee was formed which stopped speculation and fixed a minimum price for cotton. Special provision was made for transport and the material was distributed according to the requirements of factories, particular attention being paid to the needs of the army and navy. The committee also ascertained what quantities of cotton there were in stock and the whole of their efforts were directed so as to make the industry best serve the national needs.

In the season 1913-1914 about 27,343,333 pounds of raw material were consumed, as against about 24,635,000 in the season 1914-1915, 7,303,000 pounds of the latter quantity having been imported. Returns from mills owning 3,712,354 spindles—in 1913 the total spindleage was 9,212,557—showed that in the Moscow district, in July 1915, there were 255,697 bales of cotton in stock as against 332,374 bales in July 1914.

The Year Book shows that, while the war has held up the development of the industry, it was steadily progressing in the days of peace. A feature of this development was the very marked tendency to replace hand looms by power looms, the number of the latter having increased from 151,306 in 1900 to 213,179 in 1910.

NEW ARMY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The King has appointed by Letters Patent the following to be members of the new Army Council:

The Rt. Hon. Edward George Villiers, Earl of Derby, K. G., G. C. V. O., C. B., president.

Gen. Sir William Robert Robertson, K. C. B., K. C. V. O., D. S. O.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Steven Cowans, K. C. B., M. V. O.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Cecil Frederick Nevill Macready, K. C. B., K. C. M. G.

Maj.-Gen. (Temp. Lieut.-Gen.) Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., D. S. O.

Maj.-Gen. William Thomas Purse, C. B., D. S. O.

Maj.-Gen. Robert Dundas Whigham, C. B., D. S. O.

James Ian Macpherson, Esquire.

Henry William Forster, Esquire.

The new patent gives effect to the various changes in the constitution of the council which have occurred recently. Lord Derby succeeds Mr. Lloyd George as Secretary for War, and his place as Undersecretary is taken by Mr. Macpherson; and Major-General Purse joins the council as place of Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley von Donop. The other members retain their former positions.

HONORS FOR CONVICTED GERMAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Franz Hopp, former German Consul-General here, recently convicted of neutrality violations and sentenced to three years imprisonment, will be given "promotion" on his return to Germany, according to a declaration made here by Erich Zoppf, acting German Consul-General, to a large crowd of Germans gathered to celebrate Emperor William's birthday.

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INVESTIGATION

INTO AUSTRALIAN

PEARL INDUSTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

PERTH, Australia.—A report was recently drawn up and presented to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, Governor-General of Australia, by the commissioners appointed by His Majesty's Australian Government to investigate certain problems of the pearling industry. The report deals with the broad questions of Asiatic versus European diving, and the advisability, or otherwise, of pearl-shell cultivation. The whole question of the employment of European labor has been thoroughly analyzed by the commission, experiments in which Europeans have competed with Japanese and Malay divers being quoted and examined, the shellers giving evidence in the Court House at Broome in Western Australia.

According to the evidence given by the shellers it was unanimously agreed that, while European divers compare favorably with other races, so far as the actual diving is concerned, they do not, on the other hand, possess that special faculty which enables the Asiatic diver to discover shells on the ocean bottom. This faculty is comparable to the remarkable powers of observation which aborigines exhibit in trailing man or beast over a country, when a European would fail to notice a single trace. On this account the labor employed in the pearl-shell industry, with the exception of the few shell openers, is solely Asiatic. The shellers, however, have repeatedly expressed their willingness, as the report bears witness, to employ European divers if available, but none, it seems, are offering.

In the experiment made recently, in which European and Asiatic divers competed, it was proved that, although the Europeans were most competent as actual deep-sea divers, they were not successful in obtaining shell, owing to want of experience in locating it, and the absence of that peculiar gift possessed apparently by the Asiatic. These men, Englishmen, had all been working for the British Admiralty, and had been specially selected for the experiment. Their testimonials were excellent, so that the test was quite a fair one.

A means has been proposed, in connection with the white Australian policy, for the whole or partial conversion of the pearling industry to one which is purely or more or less dependent upon European labor. The scheme under consideration was to raise the wages to a large extent, so that workers would be tempted to abandon other employments for the sake of becoming divers or tenders. Were such a scheme to be made practicable, the report advises the subsidizing of the industry by means of a bonus per ton of shell raised by European divers and crews, or by cooperative ownership of luggers. Under these conditions, perhaps, the industry would be able to afford the increased expenditure which such a policy would entail. The commissioners, however, do not recommend such a step.

With regard to the other main point examined in the report, that of pearl-shell cultivation, the commissioners take the same attitude.

The proposal for the artificial production of pearls by special shell cultivation has been investigated by them, and detailed inquiries made into the experiment proposed to be carried out at Montebello Island. The scheme

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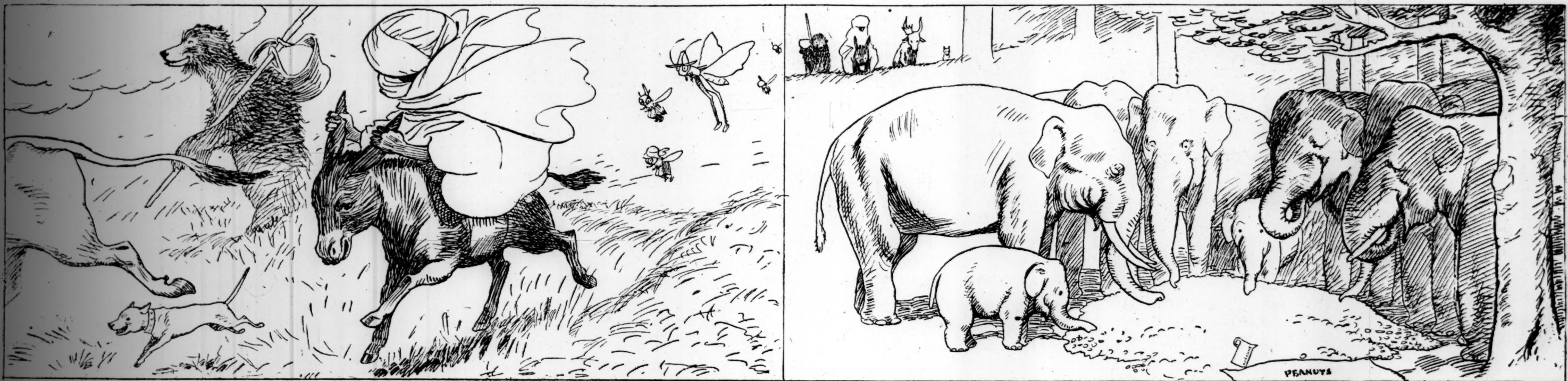
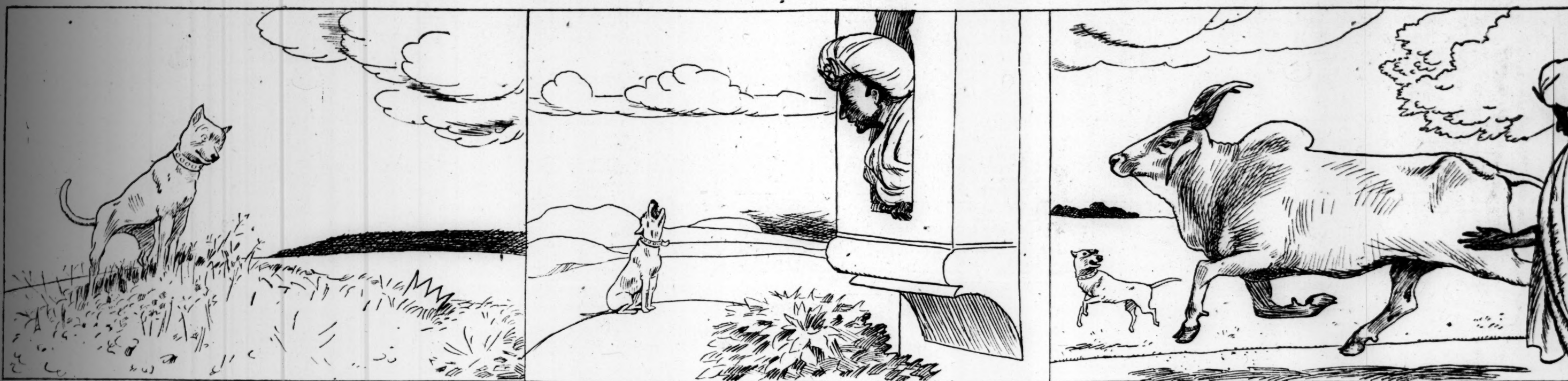
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Crown Is at Length Recovered, Thanks to the Swiftness of Zebu, the Ox



First of all, you must know that cattle are beloved of the Hindus. In their country, a horse is a great luxury, pigs are not to be thought of, sheep are of no value on account of their wool in so hot a country; but the water buffalo is in demand wherever men plant rice, for no other animal could pull a plow through the mud. Certain other kinds of cattle are useful for transport business, and some, noted for their speed, can trot and even jump over a gate. The ox shown in the third picture is known

as the zebu outside of India, although no one calls him by that name in his native land. He has a hump on his back, in common with most Indian cattle, and, like all Indian cattle, when he talks at all he grunts.

Now it was Dingo, formerly an Australian wild dog, lately a tame dog with a collar, who first thought about the crown, retraced his steps and found it where it was lying in the tall grass. Having found the treasure once more, he wished to rejoin his fellow travelers before they had pro-

ceeded too far to be overtaken. Speed was necessary. So Dingo, not knowing whatever else to do, set up a howl before the gate of the Rajah's palace, and kept it up until the Rajah's servant put his head out of a window near the gate.

"I want to overtake my friends," explained Dingo to the Rajah's servant. "They're miles ahead of me, and I can't run very fast—especially when I have this heavy crown to carry. Whatever, can I do? I must rejoin them. Perhaps your Excellency will

give me the benefit of your advice." At once the Rajah's servant produced Zebu, the ox, and gave the latter instructions to take the crown and travel with all haste wherever Dingo, the little tame dog with the collar, should direct him. Zebu was always ready for a good run, so he agreed at once to this plan. Dingo handed over the crown and they were on.

Zebu, the ox, being swift of foot both by nature and training, soon overtook the rest of the party, but,

having a good start, felt disinclined to stop. So he kept right on through the jungle, all the rest of the animals following him at top speed. But about all they could manage to do was to keep the crown in sight; they could not overtake Zebu, who was very swift-footed indeed. The little dark man, having had his donkey only since last Monday, had not learned to ride very well. That's why you see him in the picture, holding on by the donkey's ears while he bounces up and down. Dingo could easily keep up,

the bear lumbered along heavily, while the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper hopped forward as best they could. General Stork, formerly Adjutant Stork, but now, as we well know, advanced to the grade of a full general, followed, too; but he can't be seen in the picture, for he was flying far overhead. Helter-skelter they all went after the trotting ox until, quite out of breath, they came into a clearing and plump up against an elephant picnic. As you remember, the elephants had a ton of peanuts which had been given

the one who had helped to bring back the Rajah's own favorite cheetah. They had spread the peanuts out upon the ground and were eating them one at a time, taking them up daintily in the useful little finger which each elephant has on the end of his trunk, apparently for the special purpose of picking up peanuts. There was a crowd of monkeys, too, but they dared not come any nearer than the tops of the trees, where they were waiting for the elephants to go away and leave the remains of the feast to them.

—Sketches for The Christian Science Monitor

Boots and His Brothers

Once upon a time there was a man who had three sons, Peter, Paul and Esphen. Esphen was Boots, of course, because he was the youngest. I can't say the man had anything except these three sons, for he did not possess one penny to rub against another; and he told his sons over and over again they must go out into the world to seek their fortune.

Now, a short way from the man's cottage was the King's palace, writes Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen in "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," and you must know, just against the King's windows a great oak had sprung up, which was so stout and big that it took away all the light from the King's palace. The King had said he would give much gold to any man who could fell the oak, but for as soon as one chip of the oak's trunk flew off, two grew in its stead. The King wished also to have a well-dug which was to hold water for the whole year. All his neighbors had wells, but he had none, and he thought that a shame.

So the King said he would give to any one who could dig him such a well as would hold water for the whole year round, both money and goods, but no one could do it, for the King's palace lay high, high up on a hill, and they could dig but few inches before they would come upon rock.

But as the King had set his heart on having these two things done, he had it given out in all the churches of his kingdom far and wide, that he who could fell the big oak in the King's courtyard, and dig him a well that would hold water the year round, should have the Princess and half the kingdom. Well! you may easily know there was many a man who came to try his luck; but all their hacking and hewing, and all their digging and delving were useless. The oak got bigger and stouter at every stroke, and the rock grew no softer either.

One day the three brothers thought they, too, would set off and try it. Their father had not a word to say against it; for even if they did not get the Princess and half the Kingdom, it might happen they would get a place somewhere with a good master and that was all he wanted. So when the brothers asked his permission, he consented at once, and Peter, Paul and Esphen set forth.

Well, they had not gone far before they came to a fir wood where at one side there rose a steep hill, and as they went along they heard something hewing and hacking away up on the hill among the trees.

"I wonder now what it is that is hewing away yonder," said Boots. "You're always so clever with your wondering," laughed Peter and Paul both at once. "What wonder is it, pray, that a wood cutter should stand and hack up on a hillside?"

"Still, I'd like to see what it is, after all," said Boots, and up he went. "Oh, if you're such a child, I'll do you good to go and take a lesson," called out his brothers after him.

But Boots didn't care for what they said; he climbed the steep hillside toward the spot whence the noise came, and when he reached the place, what do you think he saw? Why, an ax that stood there hacking and hewing all of itself, at the trunk of the fir tree.

"Good-day," said Boots. "So you stand here all alone and hew, do you?"

"Yes, here I've stood and hewed and hacked for hundreds of years, waiting for you," said the ax.

"Well, here I am at last," said Boots, as he took the ax, pulled it off its haft, and stuffed both head and haft into his wallet.

When he got down again to his brothers, they began to jeer and laugh at him.

"And now, what strange thing was it you saw yonder on the hillside?" they asked.

"Oh, it was only an ax we heard," said Boots.

When they had gone on a bit farther, their road passed under a deep spur of rock, where they heard something digging and shoveling.

"I wonder now," said Boots, "what is digging and shoveling yonder at the top of the rock?"

And so off he set to climb the rock, while the others laughed and made fun of him. But he did not care a bit for that; up he climbed, and when he got near the top, what do you think he saw? Why, a spade that stood there digging and delving.

"Good-day!" said Boots. "So you stand here all alone, and dig and delve, do you?"

"Yes, that's what I do," said the spade, "and that's what I've done these hundreds of years, waiting for you, Boots."

"Well, here I am," said Boots again, as he took the spade and knocked it off the handle, and put it into his wallet, and then returned to his brothers.

So they went on again a good bit until they came to a brook. They were thirsty, all three, after their long walk, and so they lay down beside the brook to have a drink.

"I wonder now," said Boots, "where all this water comes from?"

So along beside the brook he went,

in spite of all that his brothers cried after him. Nothing could stop him. On he went, up and up, and the brook got smaller and smaller, and at last, a little way farther on, what do you think he saw? Why, a great walnut, and out of that the water trickled.

"Good-day!" said Boots again. "So you lie here, and trickle and run down all alone?"

"Yes, I do," said the walnut, "and here have I trickled and run these hundreds of years, waiting for you, Boots."

"Well, here I am," said Boots, as he took up a lump of moss, and plugged up the hole, that the water might not run out. Then he put the walnut into his wallet, and ran down to his brothers.

So when they got a bit farther, they came to the King's palace; but as every one in the kingdom had heard how he might win the Princess and half the realm, if he could only fell the big oak and dig the King's well, so many had come to try their luck that the oak was now twice as stout and big as it had been at first; for two "chips" grew for every one they hewed out with their axes, as I dare say you remember I told you.

The three brothers did not let themselves be scared by that, however, for they were quite sure they could fell the oak, and Peter, as he was the eldest, was to try his hand first. But it went with him as with all the rest who had hewn at the oak. . . . Now Paul was to try his luck, but he fared just the same. . . . And now Boots was to try. . . . Then he took his ax out of his wallet and fitted it to its haft.

"Hew away!" said he to the ax; and away it hewed, making the chips fly, so that it wasn't long before down came the oak.

When that was done, Boots pulled out his spade and fitted it to its handle.

"Dig away!" said he to the spade; and the spade began to dig and delve till the earth and rock flew out in splinters, and he had the well soon dug out, as you may believe.

And when he had got it as big and deep as he chose, Boots took out his walnut and laid it in one corner of the well, and pulled the plug of moss out.

"Trickle and run," said Boots; and so the water trickled and ran, till it gushed out of the hole in a stream, and in a short time the well was brimming.

Then Boots had felled the oak which shaded the King's palace, and dug a well that held water all the year round, and so he got the Princess and half the kingdom, as the King had said.

Why Not Build Your Own Bird House?

It is often easy enough to buy an ordinary bird house to set up in your garden, to house next spring's family of bluejays; but why not design and build your own home? If you are a little girl who thinks you know just what shape house the bluejays would like best, draw a plan of it; then persuade your carpenter brother to get out his tools and build it for you. Probably the birds will be quite as well satisfied as though they had an elaborate Japanese pagoda bird house, and you will like the home-made house far better, just because you and your brother designed and built it all by yourselves.

The Mesa City Bank, of Mesa, Ariz., in the Salt River Valley, is offering prizes to the grade manual training pupils for the best designed and constructed bird house which shall be submitted to them at the bank before April 1, 1917. Children who send in bird houses must promise to set them up later in the season, either near their homes or in a neighboring park, whether they win prizes or not. Think how many birds will be furnished fine new residences this coming spring in Mesa, Ariz. It is a splendid habit to encourage other children to be kind to the birds, for they are good friends of the farmer, the gardener and the forester as well as cheery little companions for all. Why not have a bird house contest in your town?

The Sea-Gull

Oh, the white Sea-gull, the wild Sea-gull, A joyful bird is he, As he lies like a cradled thing at rest In the arms of a sunny sea! The little waves rock to and fro, And the white gull lies asleep, As the fisher's bark, with breeze and tide, Goes merrily over the deep. The ship, with her fair sails set, goes by, And her people stand to note How the Sea-gull sits on the rocking waves, As if in an anchored boat.

Oh, the white Sea-gull, the bold Sea-gull! He makes on the shore his nest, And he tries what the inland fields may be; But he loveth the sea the best! And away from land a thousand leagues, He goes 'mid surging foam; What matter to him is land or shore, For the sea is his truest home!

—Mary Howitt,

Macgillicuddy's Reeks

Down in the southeast part of Ireland, not far from the famed lakes of Killarney, are some mountains which seem always to be clothed in the dull blue haze which the burning of the peats sends puffing out from the cottage windows. The name which these mountains go by is the strange one of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and thereby hangs the following quaint legend:

Once upon a time certain vast estates in this same part of Ireland were owned by a Mr. Macgillicuddy, and this man was invited to visit some friends of his who lived in England. When he set out to make the journey, he took along with him an Irish servant of his, a man who was so enthusiastic on the subject of his country that he often exaggerated his virtues. Now the Englishman likewise owned great stretches of meadow land, and he was proud of his great haystacks or ricks; so, of course, the English servant in one time took their Irish friend out to the stackyard. Nothing could be farther from the Irishman's intention than to admit that anything he saw could equal his counterpart in Ireland, so all he would say was: "It's a nice bit o' grass you've brought home for present use; now let's have a peep at the ricks." Being assured that he was even then viewing the Englishman's ricks, Paddy remarked that he saw just about enough hay there to make the bands for thatching his master's enormous ricks in Ireland.

Of course the time soon came for the Englishman to cross the Irish Sea on his way to visit his old friend, near the lakes of Killarney. The first thing that the English servant asked was a view of the Irish ricks, but the Irish servant kept putting him off until evening, explaining that his duties were heavy. In the gray-blue twilight, then, with the filmy peat smoke veiling everything, he led the visitor out of doors to where he might have a glimpse of the high distant mountains. "There are our ricks," said the Irishman, and ever since those mountains have been known as Macgillicuddy's Reeks.

Fond of Pie

"You should see the squirrels eat a piece of pie—just like a small boy," writes a contributor to the Milwaukee Journal, a lady who feeds her squirrels every day and enjoys doing it. "One day I gave a whole quarter of a pie to a squirrel. He couldn't wait till he got up in a tree with it, but took it right between his front paws and ate it on my kitchen table. They are fond of doughnuts. First they eat the brown part all off and then munch around on the white until it is all gone."

Winkum Binks' Dream

Little Winkum Binks threw himself down in the tall grass, wishing hard that he had a playmate. He was just a sturdy, blue-eyed small boy who had been busy all the morning, loading his cart with stones and gravel to fill up a hole down at the far end of the yard, so that he and his mother might have a beautiful garden of pinks and flaffy-down-dillies later in the year.

It was just as the last load was on that one of the wheels came off; he had worked patiently at it, trying to put it back, but it wouldn't stay. The pin was lost and he couldn't make another, for he hadn't any tools—not even a jackknife in his pocket; so he just stretched out under the trees, with the sunlight and the shadows dancing up and down his limbs and jumping sometimes into his eyes, so that he had to shut them close.

There he lay for a long time, seeing pretty pictures in the soft clouds above. Soon he seemed to feel a tug at his arms and, looking down, he saw there was a big fat beetle, inviting him to a feast and merrymaking of all the beetles. He thanked him quite politely and at once got up to follow, having to take small steps and to go very slowly, so as not to step on his tiny host. The grass and hillocks were rough for Mr. Beetle, and often he would catch his legs in the little earth twigs and go tumbling over on his back, and it would be a few seconds before he could turn himself over again. Binks wanted to help him but he did not know how, and, besides, he thought it would be more polite not to seem to notice his clumsiness.

After a while they arrived at Mr. Beetle's home, down at the foot of an old stump. The host pulled away a wisp of grass and motioned Binks to enter, but the latter shook his head and thought it would be better for him to stay outside where there was more air and space.

A big yellow-bellied spider had spun a web across the little twigs and rootlets, making a nice roof, and under this Mr. and Mrs. Beetle and all the little beetles lived. The room had been swept clean, little green branches filled the corners, while the long table was set and decorated with star blossoms. And soon the guests began to arrive.

There were all kinds and sizes of butterflies who poised themselves on the twigs and branches, spreading their beautiful wings, touched with all the colors of the rainbow, in order to add to the decoration of the room. The grasshoppers came, also, dressed in gay coats of green and making a courtly bow to their partners, sometimes getting their long legs caught in the train of the butterflies. A pair of humming birds came in their

gauzy attire, flitting around and adding to the harmony with their drowsy song. Under a huge green leaf sat a big black spotted toad, with two little tiny toads twinkling their bright eyes at all the merrymaking and wishing for a place among them; but they were not invited, so they could only sit and run out their wee red tongues, hoping to catch a taste of the wind-blown aroma of good things.

Binks did want to go over and pick up the little toads, for he liked the feeling of the soft, spotted bodies in his warm hands, but he was afraid of disturbing Mr. Beetle and his guests; besides, he felt that he should be very good and polite to be entertained by such wonderful company, so he sat quite still with a warm feeling of content.

While the feast was going on, a swift-winged messenger came sailing in—a huge blue bottle fly, who brought a message and an invitation from Mr. Titmouse, who lived far up in the wood, to come that evening to a dance. Mr. Beetle accepted with alacrity, sending back profuse thanks and saying that he would bring all his company and also his most honored guest, Winkum Binks.

In the darkness they made their way up the grassy hill, the hoppers going with a hop, skip and jump, while the butterflies sailed along like so many little airships, and the slow-moving beetles traveled as fast as their legs would permit. Mr. Titmouse had sent down an army of fireflies to light the way, and great, soft, white moths stood in the shadowy places to mark the road.

Mr. Titmouse had invited a gay company of little animals, there was music, and every one danced. One little mole came up to Binks and asked him to be his partner; but Binks, thinking sorrowfully of his size, refused, for he knew that, if his feet wandered in among this little company, he could not avoid stepping on a dozen or more. So he was content with looking on, while the soft music played and the wee animals whirled about faster and yet faster.

Then all of a sudden came a crashing noise, which made Binks open his eyes to find Daddy just slamming the gate behind him, and the soft grass tickling his nose and eyes.

"Why, 'Winkie,' what's the matter? Been asleep?"

"No, Dad, I've been watching all the little earth people holding a carnival, and oh, I've had such a good time!"

—Ancient New England Oaks

It is by no means unusual to find in Massachusetts, oak trees from 12 to 20 feet around and from 100 to 1400 years old.

THE HOME FORUM

"Praise Ye the Lord"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTHING is more natural than for mankind to express gratitude. The human heart responds to the touch of the good, the enduring, and the true; and often its appreciation of goodness is revealed in a spontaneous outburst of praise, the outward expression of joy and gladness. In every age men have given expression to their understanding of good in this way. As they have been able to comprehend to some extent the divine Mind, so they have expressed themselves in praise.

The Psalmist sang: "Because thy lovingkindness is better than life, my lips shall praise thee." And Luke records two instances of a striking character where God received the praise of men. The first was on the occasion of the return of the shepherds from the manger at Bethlehem where they had been to see the infant Jesus. The narrative sweetly runs: "And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them." It is the way of earnest men always; they cannot withhold the spontaneous expression of thanks for every revelation of Truth which comes to them. Heaven is the harmony of Mind; and the reflection of spiritual harmony is the only thing that becomes a man. The other instance occurred after Jesus had performed some of his healing works and spoken to the people with the power of the absolute truth. It was then that "the whole multitude of the disciples began to rejoice and praise God with a loud voice for all the mighty works that they had seen." They may not fully have grasped the significance of Jesus' mission and teaching; but at any rate his intimate followers recognized in the great Teacher and Wayshower a prophet whose vision had penetrated to the throne of God and brought back what it had seen.

The expression of gratitude, then, is very often how a human being makes known his appreciation of benefits received. The greater his spiritual understanding of God, the greater is his sense of the blessings bestowed upon him, and consequently the keener is his gratitude. If there is one thing more than another which has directed attention to the Christian Science movement, it is the fact that those who have been benefited by the teachings of Christian Science do not hesitate to express their gratitude, and are not ashamed to attribute the blessings which have come into their lives to

the Giver of all good. What, then, is peculiar about Christian Science that it should have drawn so many into its fold so full of praise and thankfulness and joy? It is the simple fact that Christian Science has revealed God so scientifically, so absolutely, so truly, that men and women of all classes have been healed from all kinds of sin through the revelation. When a man is raised from a bed of suffering to a life of activity and usefulness he is usually not backward in expressing his thanks. When a man is freed from some form of evil belief which may have been hindering his power for useful service in the world he is quick to express his gratefulness even if it be in the silence of a well-ordered life. Writing in Science and Health (p. 568) Mrs. Eddy says: "For victory over a single sin, we give thanks and magnify the Lord of Hosts. What shall we say of the mighty conquest over all sin?"

Now what induces gratitude first of all is really the simple truth about God. Christian Science declares God to be infinite good, infinite Truth, Life, or Love. And Mrs. Eddy discovered what that declaration implies. She saw that if God be infinite good, good is the only reality; and that what mortals name evil has no real existence because it has no place in infinite good. She saw further that Life, Love, and Truth are all-inclusive and that consequently the supposititious opposites of these have no reality. The discovery of Christian Science has thus revealed to mankind the absolute truth and has thereby enabled men to distinguish between the real and the unreal. When the revelation reaches a man, it does not mean that God has changed in any way; but it certainly does mean that the man himself has changed his attitude of mind, perhaps entirely, toward the Supreme Being. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 2 of Science and Health: "God is not moved by the breath of praise, to do more than He has already done, nor can the infinite do less than bestow all good, since He is unchanging wisdom and Love."

After the human mind has got its first glimpse of the Mind of Christ it must go on to know this Mind more fully. And praise succeeds to praise as this is faithfully done. For what follows upon the knowing? The destruction of the false beliefs of the human consciousness along every line. Take an example. The general belief of the world is that disease is caused through the violation of a material

so-called law. The body is supposed to be governed by such law and its functions regulated by it. If material law is broken, a function becomes deranged and sickness results. That is how mankind looks upon the cause of disease as a rule. But if the position be scrutinized closely, what does it show? It is impossible to conceive of a human body without a human mind which thinks about it. Christian Science points out distinctly that the body is identical with human belief, and that whatever the human mind believes about the material concept called body becomes evidenced upon the body. It is a question, then, of truth taking the place of error in every case of healing. It is not a question of rectifying a material law but of destroying the belief in the power of so-called material law. The human mind seems to receive innumerable false suggestions and all of these go toward the production of what is called a sinning, suffering, diseased mortal. Christian Science healing consists entirely of the destruction of false belief by Truth. This is indeed the only way, and it is the way marked out by Christ Jesus.

As has been shown, Christian Science teaches that the human body is a false material concept, and that the erroneous beliefs of the human mind make themselves manifest on the body. To heal the body, the false beliefs of the human mind must be destroyed. And this is done through the spiritual understanding of God, good. A man must gain a true consciousness of good, learn the eternal facts of being; and adhere to the absolute truth concerning God and spiritual man until the error is destroyed which seems to be causing the trouble. The affirmation of truth is prayer and there is no man who can afford to stop the prayer which should be unceasing. Mrs. Eddy asks on the third page of Science and Health: "Are we really grateful for the good already received?" and she adds a little further on, "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech." Christian Science prayer is synonymous with the expression of gratitude. As a man prays aright he is thankful, for he is knowing God, knowing good, reflecting Truth; and as he spiritually understands the omnipresence of all-inclusive Mind, he is proportionately healed of whatever distress may have in belief been troubling him. Christian Science says to all mankind in the words of the forty-third Psalm: "Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope in God; for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from Bain photograph

Street and Temple in Madura, India

"Centuries before the Muhammadans invaded India, Madura was the capital of a large and powerful kingdom. Of the princes who have ruled here in the past, none has left a name so famous as that of Tirumala Naja, whose brilliant reign of thirty-six

years occurred in the first half of the Seventeenth Century. He was the Shah Jahan of the Karnatik—the master-builder of Southern India," writes C. H. Forbes-Lindsay. "The magnificent structures that originated with him are everywhere in evidence. His

palace has been restored, and now has something of a modern aspect, due to the application of white and yellow plaster to its native granite. What has been lost in artistic effect is made up in fitness, for the building has been given up to official pursuits. Its splen-

did apartments are now occupied by the offices of magistrates and collectors, and even the Tankham near by, the scene of many a stirring gladiatorial conquest in days gone by, has been converted into a residence."

"At least the finest portions of the great Temple of Madura were erected by Tirumala. The inclosure is in excess of eight hundred feet one way and seven hundred feet the other. It has nine gopuras (gateway buildings), one of them rising to a height of one hundred and fifty feet. In Lakshmi's Hall, the roof of which is supported by eight statues of the genial goddess, stall-keepers display their wares, and vendors of flowers find customers among the many pilgrims and worshippers. Everywhere are statues and carvings in various relief."

Straight to School in West Flanders

"Stijn Streuvels is accepted not only in Belgium, but also in Holland, as the most distinguished Low-Dutch author of our time," Alexander Teixeira de Mattos says in the note prefacing his translation of "The Path of Life"; "his vague, in fact, is even greater in the North Netherlands than in the southern kingdom. . . . His medium is the West-Flemish dialect, which is spoken by perhaps a million people inhabiting the stretch of country that forms the province of West Flanders and is comprised within the irregular triangle outlined by the

North Sea on the west, the French frontier of Flanders on the south and a line drawn at one-third of the distance between Bruges and Ghent on the east. In addition to Bruges and Ostend, this province of West Flanders includes such towns as Poperinghe, Ypres and Courtrai."

Stijn Streuvels' real name is Frank Lateur, and "until ten years ago, when he began to come into his own, he lived at Aveghem, in the southeast corner of West Flanders, hard by Courtrai and the River Lys, and there baked bread for the peasant-fellows and peasant-wives. For you must know that this foremost writer of the Netherlands was once a baker and stood daily at sunrise, bare-chested, before his glowing oven, drawing bread for the folk of his village." In his "Spring" he tells of a mother sending her youngsters off to school with an admonishing "Straight to school, do you hear, boys?" The whole band rushed out of the door, through the little flower-garden and up the broad unmetalled road, straight toward the great golden sun which was rising yonder, far behind the pollard alders. In a mighty fire of rays. It was cool outside; the sky was bright blue streaked with glowing shafts aslant the hazy-white clouds deep, deep in the heavens. Over the level fields, ever so far, lay a stain of pale green and brown; and the slender stalks of the wheat stood like needles, quivering in their glittering moisture. The trees were still nearly bare; and their trunks and tops stood tall and black against the clear sky; but, when you saw them together, in rows or little clusters, there was a soft yellow-green color over them, spotted with gleaming buds ready to burst. A soft wind, just warm enough to thaw the frost, worked its way into and through everything and made it all shake and swarm till it was twisted full of restless, growing life. That wind curled through the youngsters' tangled hair and colored their round cheeks cherry-red. They ran and romped through the dry sand, stamping till it flew above their heads. They were mad with enjoyment."

"Horienke came walking step by step under the lime-trees, along the narrow grass-path beside the sand, keeping her eyes fixed on the play of her knitting needles. When she reached the bridge that crossed the

brook, she looked round after her brother. . . . Sarelke had crept through the water-flats, until he was close to the brook and through the clear, gleaming blue water, watched a little fish frisking about. In a moment, his wooden shoes and his stockings were off and one leg was in the water, trying it; it was cold; and he felt a shiver run down his back. Ripples played on the smooth blue and widened out to the bank. The little fish was gone, but so was the cold; and he saw more fish farther away. Quick now, the other leg in the water! He pulled his breeches up high and there he stood, with the water well above his knees, peering out for fish. The water was clear as glass; and he saw swarms of them playing, darting swiftly up and down, to and fro like arrows; they shot past in shoals that held together like long snakes, in among the moss and the reeds and between the stones, winding through slits and crannies. He shouted aloud for joy. Bertje and Wartje and the others all had their stockings off and stood in the water bending down to look, making funnels of their hands in the water, where it rustled in little streams between two grass sods through which the fish had to pass."

In front of Fonske stood Bertje, stooping and peering into the water. Fonske saw such a lovely little funnel from his neck to half-way down his back, all bare skin. He carefully scooped his hands full of water and let it trickle gently inside Bertje's shirt. The boy growled; and Fonske, screaming with laughter, skipped out of the brook. Now came a romping and stamping in the water, a dashing and splashing with their hands till it turned to a rain of gleaming drops that fell on their heads and wetted their clothes through and through. And a bawling! And a splashing with their bare legs till the spray spouted high over the bank.

"The constable!" cried Horienke. "The sport was over. Like lightning they all sprang out of the brook, caught up their wooden shoes, . . . and ran as hard as they could through the grass to the bridge. There only did they venture to look round. Hurriedly they turned down their breeches, dried their shiny cheeks and dripping hair with one another's handkerchiefs and then marched all together through the sun and wind to school."

Trees

"Every tree indeed is a picture in itself," writes Lord Avebury. "The gnarled and rugged oak, the symbol and source of our navy, sacred to the memory of the Druids, the type of strength, is the sovereign of British trees; the Chestnut has beautiful, tapering, and rich green, glossy leaves, delicious fruit, and wood so durable that to it we owe the grand and historic roof of Westminster Hall."

"The Birch is the queen of trees, with her feathery foliage, scarcely visible in spring but turning to gold in autumn; the pendulous twigs tinged with purple, and silver stems so brilliantly marked with black and white."

"The Beech enlivens the country by its tender green in spring, rich tints in summer, and glorious gold and orange in autumn, set off by the graceful gray stem; and has, moreover, such a wealth of leaves that, as we see in autumn, there are enough not only to clothe the tree itself but to cover the grass below."

"If the Beech owes much to its delicate gray stem, quite as beautiful is the reddish crimson of the Scotch Pine,

in such charming contrast with the rich green of the foliage, by which it is shown off rather than hidden. Pines, moreover, with the green spires of the Fir, keep the woods warm in winter."

"The Elm forms grand masses of foliage which turn a beautiful golden yellow in autumn; and the Black Poplar with its perpendicular leaves, rustling and trembling with every breath of wind, towers over most of our other forest trees."

"Nor must I overlook the smaller trees: the Yew with its thick green foliage; the white Guelder-rose, which lights up the woods in autumn with translucent glossy berries and many-tinted leaves; or the Bryonies, the Brier, the Traveller's-Joy, and many another plant, even humbler perhaps, and yet each with some exquisite beauty and grace of its own, so that we must all have sometimes felt our hearts overflowing with gladness and gratitude, as if the woods were full of music—as if

"The woods were filled so full with song. There seemed no room for sense of wrong."

Thomas Carlyle, His Mark

"Excepting possibly the 'Life of Schiller,' Carlyle wrote nothing not clearly recognizable as his," Augustine Birrell says in his essay on Carlyle. "All his books are his very own—bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh. They are not stolen goods, nor elegant exhibitions of recently and hastily acquired wares."

"This being so, it may be as well, if, before proceeding any further, I attempt, with a scrupulous regard to brevity, to state what I take to be the invariable indications of Mr. Carlyle's literary handiwork—the tokens of his presence—'Thomas Carlyle, his mark.' 'First of all, it may be stated, without a shadow of a doubt, that he is one of those who would sooner be wrong with Plato than right with Aristotle; in one word, he is a mystic. What he says of Novalis may with equal truth be said of himself: 'He belongs to that class of persons who do not recognize the syllogistic method as the chief organ for investigating truth, or feel themselves bound at all times to stop short where its light

falls them. Many of his opinions he would despair of proving in the most patient court of law, and would remain well content that they should be disbelieved there.'"

"But this is but one side of Carlyle," Mr. Birrell continues. "There is another as strongly marked, which is his second note; and it is what he somewhere calls 'his stubborn realism.' The combination of the two is as charming as it is rare. No one at all acquainted with his writings can fail to remember his almost excessive love of detail; his lively taste for facts, simply as facts. Imaginary joys and sorrows may extort from him nothing but grunts and snorts; but let him only worry out for himself, from that great dust-heap called 'history,' some undoubted fact of human and tender interest, and, however small it may be, relating possibly to some one hardly known, and playing but a small part in the events he is recording, and he will be amazingly sentimental. . . . This realism of Carlyle's gives a great charm to his histories and biographies. The amount he tells you is something astonishing—no platitudes, no rignarole, no common form, articles which are the staple of most biography, but, instead of them, all the facts and features of the case—pedigree, birth, father and mother, brothers and sisters, education, physiognomy, personal habits, dress, mode of speech; nothing escapes him. It was a characteristic criticism of his, on one of Miss Martineau's American books, that the story of the way Daniel Webster used to stand before the fire with his hands in his pockets was worth all the politics, philosophy, political economy, and sociology to be found in other portions of the good lady's writings. Carlyle's eye was indeed a terrible organ; he saw everything. Emerson, writing to him says: 'I think you see as pictures every street, church, Parliament house, barracks, baker's shop, mutton stall, forge, wharf, and ship, and whatever, staid, creeps, rolls, or swims thereabout, and make all your own.' . . . Give him a fact, he loaded you with thanks; propound a theory, you were rewarded with the most vivid abuse."

The Falls of the Blackwater

Describing the Blackwater River, in Virginia, near the point where it breaks down through the Alleghany Mountains and mingles with the Cheat, David Hunter Strothers writes: "The chasm through which this river forces itself headlong tumultuous down, is just wide enough to contain the actual breadth of the stream. On either side the mountains rise up, almost a perpendicular ascent, to the height of some six hundred feet. They are covered down their sides to the very edge of the river, with the noblest of firs and hemlocks, and as far as the eye can see with the laurel in its most luxurious, growth-befitting undergrowth to such noble forest where every here and there some more towering and vast balsam fir shows his grand head, like

"Caractacus in act to rally his host."

"From the brink of the falls it is a clear pitch of forty feet. Below, the water is received in a large bowl of some twenty feet in depth, and some eighty feet across. Beyond this distance, bound in by huge masses of rock—some of them cubes of twenty feet—then pitches down another fall of some thirty feet of shelving descent, then on down among other great rocks, all the time falling by leaps of more or less descent, until it comes to something like its usual level of running before it begins the pitch down the mountain. This level of the stream, however, is but

for it leads you to a second large fall, a clear pitch again of some forty feet. From the top of this you look down two hundred feet more of such shelving rock and leaping descent as we have described above, until you come again to a short level of the stream. This, in its turn, is the approach to another large fall,

Here the river makes again a clear leap of thirty feet, into another deep basin; and looking on before you, you see some two hundred feet or more of like shelving falls and rapid rushing down of the stream as followed upon the other large falls. Getting down below all these, the river having now tumbled headlong down six hundred feet in somewhere about a mile, it makes a bend along the base of the mountain and mingles its amber waters with the darker flow of the Cheat; the Cheat three times the size of the Blackwater; and roaring down between mountains through a rocky and savage chasm, scarcely wide enough to hold the river."

Color

The lovely things that I have watched unthinking . . . Great saffron sunset clouds, and larks from mountains, And fenceless miles of plain, And hillside golden green in that unearthly Clear shining after rain; And nights of blue and pearl; and long smooth beaches Yellow as sunburnt wheat, Edged with a line of foam that creams and hisses Enticing weary feet. And emeralds, and sunset hearted opals, And Asian marble, veined With scarlet flame, and cool green jade, and moonstones Misty and azure-stained; . . .

There is no night so black but you shine through it. There is no morn so drear, O color of the world, but I can find you Most tender, pure, and clear. —Dorothea Mackellar.

A Saxon Glee-Man

The illumination of an old manuscript shows how a glee-man looked. It is a frontispiece to the Psalms of David. The great Psalmist sits upon his throne, with a harp in his hand, and the masters of sacred song about him. Below stands the glee-man, throwing three balls and three knives alternately into the air, and catching them as they fall, like a modern juggler. But all the Anglo-Saxon poets were not glee-men. The Scoop, the poet, rose at times, to higher themes. He sang the deeds of heroes, victorious odes, . . . epic poems; or, sitting in cloisters, and afar from these things, converted Holy Writ into Saxon chimes.—Henry W. Longfellow.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1917

EDITORIALS

An Administration Crisis

Two years ago at this time, when the Sixty-third Congress was about to expire by constitutional limitation, President Wilson could view the National legislative prospect with equanimity, for, notwithstanding that the Democratic majority in the House had been greatly reduced in the election of 1914, there still remained to him an assurance of sufficient support for his measures in both houses. Had it been necessary, he might have convened the new Congress in extra session without risk on partisan grounds. The Sixty-fourth Congress stood, at the beginning: Democrats, 229; Republicans, 105; Progressives, 9; with 1 Independent and 1 Socialist. Thus, the Administration had a clear working majority of 23 over all. This has remained, practically, the relative position of elements in the House down to the present time.

The situation now presents quite a different aspect. Statisticians are at variance with regard to the House that comes into existence on March 5. One compilation gives the Democrats 213, the Republicans 212, Progressives 2, Prohibitionists 1, Socialists 1, Independents 1, vacancy 1. Another puts it: Republicans 216, Democrats 210, Progressives 4, Socialists 1, Independents 1, vacancy 1, contests 2. The Clerk of the House makes the membership a tie as between the two principal parties, giving each 215, the Progressives 2, Prohibitionists 1, Socialists 1 and the Independents 1. However these figures may be taken or viewed, they show clearly that, if the Democrats have a majority at all, it is so small as to render precarious the disposition of any part of the President's program that might be left over from the present session.

Even if the President should command for some of his measures the support of progressive Republicans and of the scattering vote, the margin would be perilously small. Manifestly, the Democrats, knowing as they did before the present session began that the next House, at the very least, would be close, should have taken advantage of their present opportunity to rush party measures through. They have not done this. On the contrary, with half the session over, they have not enacted a single one of the important Administration measures before them. Moreover, at this stage, it seems extremely doubtful that action on the proposed prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution can be obtained.

The President has more than once appealed to the leaders of the House to press to the voting point the legislation he has recommended, which he deems of the utmost importance in both a public and a political sense; and he has received promises of cooperation. Still his program is held up. Two visits of the Executive to the Capitol within the last ten days have failed to bring about the action he desires; other visits are contemplated; meanwhile his concern for the strike-prevention bill, supplementing the Adamson law; for the Webb or Washburn bill, legalizing trusts in the United States overseas trade; for the Porto Rican bill, for the water power bill, and for fiscal bills which are intended largely to sustain Administration military, naval, and miscellaneous policies, naturally increases.

It is significant that an immigration bill containing the literacy test, to which the President has already refused approval, is the only measure of general public interest so far passed at this session. Equally significant is it that the House has passed an omnibus public buildings bill which the President may veto. These are taken in well-informed quarters as surface indications of dissent from Administration policies. Putting the most favorable construction possible upon the seeming desire of a large element of the majority to do that which the President would rather have left undone, and to refrain from doing that which he would like to have done, it is nevertheless clear that there is lacking, on the Democratic side, that interest and enthusiasm which are necessary to force to enactment, despite dilatory tactics and determined opposition, the bills in which the Executive has expressed particular interest.

The introduction into the situation of certain matters not on the congressional program may, perhaps, be properly charged with some responsibility for the recent delays in legislation. In one way or another, the so-called peace note dispatched to the Powers, and the subsequent accusations of "leaks" in high governmental quarters, have caused considerable distraction from the routine business in both houses. Yet even this consideration does not satisfactorily explain why measures pronounced urgent by the President, at the very opening of the session, should be permitted to lie neglected in the hands of apparently inactive committees.

On the face of things, at all events, it would seem that not only a Democratic Congress, but a Congress that has developed and displayed a strong leaning to progressivism, regardless of party ties, is disinclined in these days to fall in with the President's wishes regarding legislation. From all indications, the next Congress will be rather more than less indisposed to countenance Administration policies, domestic or foreign, and, therefore, resort to an extra session will probably be futile. President Wilson has come, it would seem, near the close of his first and the beginning of his second administration, to a serious crisis.

Spanish Trade

ONE of the great difficulties experienced by Spain in the matter of trade, as the result of the war, has been that common to practically all countries, belligerent and neutral, namely, the question of readjustment. During the first six months of the struggle, trade in Spain was, to a considerable extent, demoralized. Everything was suddenly rendered uncertain; accustomed trade channels

were blocked; long familiar sources of supply were cut off, over night, as it were, and the Spanish manufacturer and merchant, never specially noted for their enterprise and resource, were at a loss to know what to do next, or whether it was possible to do anything.

All through 1915, and until well into last year, reports of labor unrest in Spain were common in the world's press. Strikes were frequent, and protests against advancing prices were vigorous and persistent. The country, as a whole, almost from the first, began to accumulate wealth; but the glaringly unequal distribution of this wealth only served to add to the complexity of the labor problem. The working man whose trade had been directly affected by the war, and who had not yet had time to turn to anything else, could not understand the account in the press of the increasing prosperity of the country, of the piling up of the gold reserve and so on. Somehow or other, he concluded, he was not being treated justly, and so, where he had no work he demanded work, and where he had work he demanded increased pay. From demands he went on to strikes, and from strikes to discussions of all aspects of the questions involved. All of this did, it is true, finally emerge into settlement, and resulted in the gaining of some appreciation of the exact position by everybody concerned, but it was a slow and laborious process.

The period of chaos and the period of readjustment and development have, of course, overlapped. From the very first, there were in Spain those who saw how great were the country's opportunities, and who seized them; but the conversion of the others took time, for Spain has never learned to move quickly in such matters. The most recent trade returns, however, show clearly enough that Spain has turned the corner and is learning lessons in industry, the good effects of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. She is learning to make, for herself things which previously she imported, and she is learning to make for other people things which previously she made but little even for herself. Everywhere, in short, throughout Spain there are evidences of a great awakening from that age-long lethargy so characteristic of the country, and this movement is full of promise for the future.

Chicago's Billboard Victory

LIKE other cities in the United States, Chicago, for several years, has been engaged in an apparently fruitless and hopeless struggle to rid itself of the billboard nuisance. Like other cities in the United States, it has met with obstacles where sympathy and cooperation might reasonably have been expected. Ordinances adopted with the view of curbing or abolishing the nuisance have been rendered nugatory by official incompetence or official timidity, or worse. Instead of enforcing the laws intended to restrict the erection of billboards, those upon whom the duty of enforcement has fallen have preferred to raise questions as to the legality of the measures which they were expected to take. Thus, two years ago, the city building commissioner went so far as to decide for himself that the municipal ordinance against billboards was invalid and should not be put into effect. This definite refusal of the building commissioner to act was not taken to the courts for about three years, the public meanwhile expecting to see the law enforced, and the billboard interests, no doubt, expecting the agitation against their disfiguring signs to subside. Now, after the expiration of two additional years, the Supreme Court of the State decides that the ordinance is valid.

As the ruling is interpreted, Chicago is in a position to proceed along two lines: first, it can enforce the present ordinance forbidding billboards in residential districts except upon frontage consents; and, second, taking advantage of the judicial confirmation of its powers, the City Council can pass another ordinance prohibiting billboards altogether in residence districts.

Every other community in the United States that is confronted with the billboard problem will hope that Chicago, with its present opportunity, will take the lead in the work of reaching a complete solution. If frontage consents are necessary to the erection of advertising signs in residence districts, they should, logically, be necessary to the erection of advertising signs in business, church, park, school, and recreational districts; if the advertising sign may be legally forbidden in one district, it must be that it is forbidden on grounds of public policy, and, therefore, it has no right to intrude upon and disfigure any other district.

It is well enough to begin with the residential district, but the law cannot, it would seem, respect districts any more than it can respect persons. The billboard is generally offensive and must eventually be dealt with, in Chicago and elsewhere, as a common nuisance.

The decision handed down by the Illinois Supreme Court, on last Monday, may well be counted as another of Chicago's notable triumphs in its campaign against municipal ugliness, and the ruling should not be made barren by official incompetence, timidity, oversensitiveness, or dishonesty.

Woman Suffrage in Holland

THE debate on woman suffrage which took place recently in the Dutch States-General, bore a monotonous resemblance, as far as the objections to woman suffrage were concerned, to similar discussions in other countries. For some time past there has been under consideration in Holland an amendment to the Constitution which would have the effect of removing the present bar to the enfranchisement of women, and thus open the way for a measure for woman suffrage to be introduced later.

Those who have any knowledge of the history of the suffrage movement here come to know what to expect when the question is publicly debated, and the discussion in the States-General was much the same as usual. The role of a firm believer in the dictum that "Woman's proper place is the home," was ably sustained by M. van Idsinga, of the Clerical Party. He was a broad-minded man, no one could deny that; was willing to admit that women could vote intelligently; but then there was "the home."

He would not have women "burdened with additional duties." M. van Idsinga was ably supported by M. de Savornin Lohman, also of the Clerical Party. He, too, was a broad-minded man; nay more, he was, like a certain famous character, "even a progressive." Unmarried women, perhaps! but married women, no! There was "the home." Married women, he said in effect, have no time to attend public meetings, and at the same time discharge properly their household duties. Then, after one or two members had spoken in favor of the enfranchisement of women, came M. van der Voort van Zyp. M. van der Voort van Zyp is the leader of the Calvinist Party. His attitude was in a measure consistent. If, he said, suffrage for women was unavoidable, he supposed they must make the best of a bad business. And then, cheerfully throwing the Clerical Party, as represented by M. van Idsinga and M. van de Savornin Lohman overboard, and "the home" after them, he hoped it would be given first to married women.

Perhaps the most remarkable speech, however, was that delivered by M. van Leeuwen of the Social Democratic Party. In it the assembled members were afforded a most remarkable view of M. van Leeuwen actually being converted before their eyes. It was not that he simply related the history of his conversion. At the beginning of his speech he was, at best, but mournfully acquiescent in the inevitable; at the end he was an enthusiastic supporter of the idea. In the beginning he was afraid "of the consequences for the women and their homes." From that he went on to explain that woman suffrage was, none the less, inevitable; then to point out that the women's movement and progress had always gone hand in hand; next, to dwell upon the new professions which had opened out to women; further, to show that women must have the vote to protect themselves, and so to the final declaration that he was "convinced that women were ready for the vote and for the task that awaited them on their enfranchisement." And so the great argument goes on, and the States-General is no better or worse than any other national assembly.

The Little Red Schoolhouse

MEMORIES do not now, so often as in other days, fondly twine around the little red schoolhouse in the valley or on the hill, because, in these times, not so many people have had association with that sort of building, in childhood or in youth. As a natural consequence, not so many romancists are weaving it into their stories, and not so many poets are putting it into their songs. With increase in population and wealth, with settlements spreading over the vast tracts that once were bare, with improved means of transportation, with the growth of villages into towns, and of towns into cities, and with the expansion of thought in relation to education, the little red schoolhouse also has undergone a change, a change so great, indeed, as to amount to a transformation.

The little red schoolhouse, in the United States, used to be square, one story high, with one door and four windows, two in front, and two in the rear. The door was, in most cases, between the two front windows, and the teacher's table between the two back windows. There were two rows of benches, and two rows of shelves, by courtesy called desks, extending across the room, except where space was left for the swinging of the front door, for class recitation in front of the teacher's table, for the "drum" stove, and for a center aisle. There was an ornamental hood above to counterbalance a wooden step below the door, on the outside, and on the point of the gable, facing the front, was a construction, about the size of a birdcage, in which hung a bell about the size of a pear.

The teacher was usually a young woman who wore her hair in a "waterfall," and dressed in delaine, except, on special occasions, when she appeared in black alpaca. Her pupils learned in time to connect the black alpaca with invitations to spend the evenings out, and this enabled them to tell to a nicety what progress the teacher was making socially. These pupils, by the way, constituted the main feature of the little red schoolhouse. They came from all parts of the countryside, stuffed in bag and pocket with books and eatables, and inspired with an insatiable thirst for knowledge. When the weather was cold, the boys sometimes brought firewood in addition to their other impedimenta; when the weather was warm, they came whistling and barefooted up the path from the highway, and joined with the little calico-frocked girls in offering testimonials of their respect for and devotion to the teacher in the shape of apples, peaches, hickory nuts, violets, and wild roses.

On her table the teacher had a little bell which tinkled sweetly when she wished the attention of the pupils, and it was a boast at the little red schoolhouse that she never had to give the signal for silence twice, because to please her, to be deserving of her smile and approbation, was the ambition of boys and girls alike. They were particularly glad to hear the bell when it sounded notice of her intention to suspend all studies, so that she might talk to them of the wonderful things she had learned in the far-away State where she had attended a seminary. They could listen to her for hours, and they were always sorry when she said: "Now, children, I have kept you too long; your mothers will be anxious, so hurry home."

When the pupils grew up and became novelists and poets, of course they wrote and sang about the little red schoolhouse in the valley or on the hill, idealized it, planted imaginary flowers in its playground, ivied its window frames, and all that, and were unconscious of their departure from the facts. In reality the little red schoolhouse was a rather shabby and uncomfortable makeshift, hot in summer, cold in winter, and never over neat, much as the teacher tried to improve it. It had scarcely one of the accommodations or conveniences that go with the rural school throughout the greater part of the United States today. Its successor, if frame, is tightly built, plastered, calimined, well heated, well ventilated, well furnished, and well equipped. But it is more likely to be of brick, or stone, or cement. It has the latest and best in desks and maps; it furnishes all

supplies to its pupils without charge. It has a piano. Its teacher is better paid and better dressed than her predecessor; she may wear spats; she is, no doubt, as pleasant as any teacher of the '60s, but she seldom finds time to tell the pupils stories, and if she did she would not need to break off at an interesting point in order to start them home early, for those who cannot take the interurban trolley are very likely called for by the family automobile. The family automobile of today, by the way, has a garage almost as large as the little red schoolhouse of fifty years ago.

Notes and Comments

IN MIDWINTER, 1660, General Monk marched from Edinburgh to London. The hardships of that march became proverbial, and gave its name to one of the famous British regiments. Monk and his army, having reached the Tweed, found Coldstream, a little Berwickshire town, to be the only fordable place. Here they bivouacked; but Coldstream had nothing but cold comfort for them, and, of the whole army, only the chaplains seem to have secured square meals out of the Earl of Home. The crossing of the Tweed was followed by forced marches and the "furious riding" of General Monk, spoken of in the contemporary histories. His troopers, who ever after proudly styled themselves the Coldstreamers, the name now borne by the Coldstream Guards, might have described that march in the Kipling stanza:

"Seven, six, eleven, five, nine-an'-twenty mile today—
Four, eleven, seventeen, thirty-two the day before—
(Boots, boots, boots, boots, movin' up and down again!)
There's no discharge in the war!"

THERE is a lesson for the New York City cross-town horsecar in the case of the Winnisimmet Ferry, which, after being operated for 286 years between Boston and Chelsea, Mass., was finally discontinued the other night. That little attention was paid to the event is accounted for by the fact that the ferry has been going out of business, at intervals, during the last ten years. Its discontinuance had been noted in the press a score of times or more before it really came, by which time journalistic and popular interest in its going had disappeared. The end of the solitary horse tram-car line in New York City has been similarly noted, until now, when a reporter is told that it is at last going out of business, he simply smiles, winks, and goes his way. Thus, in these late days, is one of the most familiar of Aesop's fables again vindicated.

THE new master of Balliol, in his recent New Year greeting to Balliol men "at the front," draws attention, once again, to the remarkable war service of the college. Some 775 Balliol men have entered on active service, and 101 are engaged on work for the Government. Balliol is now credited with three V. C.'s, six D. S. O.'s, one D. S. C., thirty-nine military crosses, and eight foreign orders, whilst sixty-eight men have been mentioned in dispatches. Two members of the new War Cabinet, namely, Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, are Balliol men, as also is Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture.

THE news that tenants of large apartment houses are forming social clubs, with duly elected officers and committees, and frequent meetings and entertainments, will surprise only those who have not realized the rapid development of this type of building, until swimming pools, common living rooms, ball rooms and roof gardens have ceased to excite comment. If this trend is to continue, however, who knows but that sociological writers, in the near future, may gravely discuss "Community Life Among the Modern Cliff Dwellers"? And perhaps, one fine day, as we are on our way to visit the Mayor of the Riverdale Apartments, in his fortieth-floor domicile, we may encounter a parade of the Riverdale Bryan Club passing the reviewing stand in front of Suite 4073.

IT WILL be a comfort to schoolboys with a reputation for "howlers" to find that popular novelists have been guilty of blunders just as glaring, particularly in their references to music. A recent number of the Music Student gives amusing instances of some almost incredible mistakes. To begin with Jane Austen: Marianne, in "Sense and Sensibility," to cover a confidential conversation, plays a "very powerful concerto" on the piano. In "Trilby," Svengali and Gecko play a "wonderful double improvisation" in which they "fugued and canoned and counterpointed" extempore! Then one of Ouida's heroes, who are apt to be amazing, lets his "Strad" fall, with the result that its keys are smashed! And finally, Marion Crawford, in "A Roman Singer," makes a violinist play the chord of A minor and, while sustaining it, produce "the sound of a laughing voice high up above."

SOME states, particularly in the West, have suffered in reputation, if not in retarded development, by the exploitation of "wild-cat" mining and other development schemes. Within the last few years several states have enacted what are known as "blue-sky" laws, designed to prevent the dishonest promotion of unworthy projects. These laws have just been upheld by a decision of the United States Supreme Court, and, no doubt, will soon be more widely adopted. Legislators in some states have excused their failure to enact such a law by saying that it would eventually be held unconstitutional. The Constitution sometimes seems to have a way of following the will of the people.

BOY SCOUTS, in all parts of the United States, are becoming an especially valuable element in society. In some places they are being trained in junior police work, in others in relief work. In Boston they are to be taught the arts of woodcraft. If, as has been said, the boy is father to the man, there should be a large number of handy and useful citizens among the fathers a generation hence.